FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.

Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Spring Hill Academy.

MRS. E. J. CRAWFORD opened a school at Spring Hill, Robeson county, in July last, which is now continued at the following rates of tuition, viz: English branches $10 to $15 per session. French and Music taught if desired. Soldiers' children taught at half price, when able to pay that, but if unable to pay, they are taught gratis.

Having had much experience in teaching she hopes to give general satisfaction to her patrons.

Oct. 1, 1863. 69-*3tpd

W. MacINTYRE

HAS RECEIVED

360 GROSS BLACK and PLATED HOOKS and EYES;
955 Boxes Metal Hair Pins;
400 Boxes Black Pins;
25 Reams Ruled Letter Paper;
16 Reams Ruled Post Paper.

Oct. 5, 1863. 69*5w

Pay your Confederate Tax.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Listed Taxes:
At Black Jack, on Monday 26th of October next.
At Steele's, on Tuesday 27th.
At Mineral Spring, on Wednesday 28th.
At Beaver Dam, on Thursday 29th.
At Rockingham, on Friday 30th.
At McGee's, on Saturday 31st.
At Laurel Hill, on Monday 2d November.
At Stewartsville, on Tuesday 3d.
At Williamson's, on Wednesday 4th.

All persons owing Tax are notified that the above Taxes must be paid within the time limited by law, or the penalties will be enforced without regard to persons or property.

At the same time the Assessors will attend for the purpose of assessing the Taxes in kind on the matured crops and on gross amount sales for the quarter ending 1st Oct. 1863.

L. W. McLAURIN,
District Tax Collector for Richmond.

Sept. 23, 1863. 69*3tpd

PUBLICATIONS

BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MYRTLE Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, now in press. Second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times—suited alike to the soldiers in camp and those at home. Price $1 50.

MORVEN AND LINDA —A tale of a soldier's faithful love—an extract from Myrtle Leaves—a pretty poem, now ready. Price per hundred, $10 00.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Theo. H. Hill. Second edition. "It sparkles on every page with bright gems of thought and expression."—*Church Intelligencer.* "This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner.* Price $1 00.

THE EMEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, revised from Webster and adapted to Southern Schools, now ready. Price $1 00.

THE DIXIE PRIMER. Second edition. A popular book for the children. Price per hundred, $10 00.

THE DIXIE READER will soon be ready. Price 50 cents.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—in press now. Send in your orders. Price $1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, is designed to precede English Grammar, and contains a number of pleasant writing exercises for the student. A valuable text-book. Price 75 cts.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the kind yet published. Price 50 cts.

Miscellaneous Books on hand for sale.

CATECHISM FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. Price per doz., $2 50.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BELL. A collection of Hymns for Sabbath Schools—has been long and favorably known. Price per doz., $3 60.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Price $3 00.

THE STEP-SISTER. Price $1 50.

DARRELL MARKHAM. Price $2 00.

TANNHAUSER, or THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS, a splendid poem. Price $2 50.

RAIDS AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN. True and exciting. Price $3 50.

Just received, a large lot of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS.

Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

WARREN'S SURGERY, a splendid work for Physicians at home or in camp. It is gotten up in neat style and is well written. Price $5 00.

Also, a few copies of the popular new Novel: NO NAME, by Wilkie Collins.

AURORA FLOYD can also be had by early application.

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN is not quite exhausted; send in your orders.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Common Schools, revised and corrected, can be had regularly. This is purely a Southern Grammar, and no better work of the kind has been published.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. WHEELER'S CAVALRY TACTICS, Periodicals, Papers, and the Modern Literature of the South generally. Also School Books of the old and new publications, here and elsewhere kept for sale.

The usual deductions made to the trade. Send in your orders and you shall have attention.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT of the very best Envelopes, Paper, &c. Also, A VARIETY of Miscellaneous Books, comprising Histories, Biographies, Travels, School Books, and Poetical Works.

Also, A QUANTITY of New Southern Music.

Also, Portraits of Stonewall Jackson. Price when sent by Mail $1 00.

All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60*tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having at August Term, 1863, of Sampson County Court, qualified as Administrator of the Estate of David A. Bizzell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated and within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said Estate will please make immediate payment.

ROBINSON WARD, Adm'r.

Sept. 1. 63*6tpd

Headquarters Co. I, 31st Reg't, N. C. T.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 21, 1863.

Take Up The Deserters.

THE usual reward of $30 each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the following named enlisted men, who deserted their company at different times since the 12th July, 1863: David W. Johnson, William Spence, John Messer. The two last named I understand are now at their homes in Harnett county, N. C., under pretence of having furloughs.

W. A. DEWAR,
1st Lieut. Comd'g Co. I, 31st N. C. T.

69-*3t

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* OR THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. 67*3m

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, privately, a Farm of four hundred acres, in Randolph county, N. C., lying about 20 miles south-east of High Point, on the plank road running from High Point to Fayetteville, and about 5 miles from Asheboro'. About 100 acres cleared, the remainder heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. A two-story log dwelling is the only improvement on the place. Possession given immediately. For particulars address

JNO T. HAGAN,
Care of H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1863. 71-9t*4t

SALT,

OF the BEST QUALITY, will be exchanged for bacon, corn, rye, or fodder, on the most reasonable terms, at my works, situate on Jabez Frink's land, opposite Tribb's Inlet, six miles North of the South Carolina line. Also, two good mules wanted.

M. B. SMITH.

Lumberton, Sept. 29, 1863. 68-6w*6w

STILL COMING IN.

4,275 LBS. SHOT—assorted;
25 Kegs NAILS;
30 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
3,500 lbs. CRUSHED SUGAR;

COTTON CARDS, No. 10, English Copperas, Shoe Lasts, Thread, Pegs and Awls, Fish Hooks, Pins, Pitchforks, Shovels, Teas, Mason's Challenge Blacking, &c., &c., at WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1863. 69-4t*2t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 3 feet high. There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. A further description is unnecessary as purchasers would like to examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. White on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1. 61*9tpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

Malcom Nicholson and others vs. Murdoch D. Nicholson and others

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, M. D. Nicholson, Alex. Nicholson, Neill Matthews and wife Margaret, Calvin Odom and wife Mary, Christian Buie and Catharine White, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard pro confesso as to them and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Alex. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July, 1863. Issued 25th Sept. 1863.

67*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL enlisted men belonging to Company (D,) 41st N. C. Troops, (3d cavalry,) are ordered to report at camp *without delay*, or they will be published and treated as deserters.

T. JEFF. BROOKS, Capt.,
Com'g Co. D, 41st N. C. T., (3d cavalry.)

Camp near Ivor, Va., Sept. 28, 1863. 69-*3t

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County according to law, on the estate of Mary McArthur, deceased, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale on Tuesday the 27th day of October, 1863, one valuable negro man and one bed and bedstead belonging to the estate. Sale to be at Harnett Court House, N. C., when and where the terms will be made known.

DUNCAN McARTHUR, Adm'r.

69 3t*pd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.

55*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1863.

John W. Lea and others vs. Rodrick C. Lea and others.

Petition to divide Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rodrick C. Lea is a non-resident of the State: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, informing him of the filing of this petition and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the 2d of November next, and answer, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, R. C Cotten, Clerk of said Court at Office in Pittsboro', 2d Monday of August, 1863.

63*6t] R. C. COTTEN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McInnis, Adm'r of Peter Levingston, dec'd, *vs.* the Heirs-at-Law of Peter Levingston.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh G. Levingston and Duncan J. Levingston, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A. D. 1863.

63*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1863.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A long correspondence between the Commissioners of Exchange is published in the Richmond Enquirer, which shows the bad faith not less than the impudence of the yankee government. It grew out of a publication of Judge Ould, the Confederate Commissioner, that certain Vicksburg prisoners were duly exchanged. To this Gen. Meredith replies that he declares all officers and men captured from the U. S. previous to 1st Sept. last duly exchanged. He claims a balance due the United States of 10,024 men, and demands that number be discharged from the prisons at Richmond. He pronounces Judge Ould's course "a deliberate breach of good faith on the part of the authorities under whom you act."

To this Judge Ould replies at great length and with conclusive facts. He [illegible] on the 24th August he proposed that "the whole question of paroles and exchanges be determined by the general orders of the U. S., according to dates, or that it be decided by former practice." To this he could get neither assent nor dissent. He shows that Gen. Meredith proposed a plan which would render null and void all the paroles given by prisoners captured by Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, whilst it would make effective all those given by our men, no matter when captured. He shows that his course in declaring the Vicksburg prisoners exchanged is in precise accordance with former practice of the yankees, and with the terms of the cartel regulating the matter. He shows, that instead of a balance of 10,024 against us, there is a balance due us of upwards of 7,000—[not a balance of prisoners, the yankees have that balance, but that we have released of their prisoners 7,000 more than they have released of ours.] In regard to the pretence set up by the yankees, that the thousands of men captured by Gen. Lee at Gettysburg and paroled on the spot were not bound by the capture and parole, Judge Ould shows, by the yankee general order itself, of May 23d, 1863, "that if the government does not approve of the parole, the paroled officer must return into captivity." This Judge Ould had invariably demanded, and he now renewed the demand, viz: that the Gettysburg paroled prisoners shall either be allowed to us or sent back into captivity. Judge Ould shows that General Schenck had issued an order requiring all who had been captured and paroled in his department since the beginning of the war to disregard their parole and return to duty or be considered as deserters, and this in the face of a standing general order of his government, saying, "His own government cannot, at the same time, disown his engagement and refuse his return as a prisoner." The former yankee Commissioner of Exchange was disgusted with Schenck's order, and gave us credit for all such prisoners as he thus ordered back into service.

Judge Ould closes his letter as follows:

"I now inform you, in view of the recent declaration of exchange made by you, coupled with your failure either to agree to or decline the proposition made to you on the 24th of August last, in relation to paroles, that the Confederate authorities will consider themselves entirely at liberty to pursue any course as to exchange or paroles, which they may deem right and proper under all the circumstances of the case. At the same time, I am directed to express their entire willingness to adopt [illegible] subjects, without any delay."

The impression produced by the letters is one of unmitigated contempt for the baseness of the yankee government, which acts upon no settled principle, even when solemnly agreed to by both parties, but adapts its policy to the exigencies of the moment, repudiating all agreements that may stand in the way of its interest.

DISMISSAL OF THE BRITISH CONSULS.—It is officially known, not only that our Minister in England has been withdrawn, but that the British Consuls who have been permitted to exercise their functions in the Confederacy under exequaturs issued by the United States, have been dismissed, and will be sent beyond the bounds of the Confederacy. These are important steps, doubtless due to the dignity and self-respect of the Confederacy, and not necessarily offensive to England, but which may lead to serious complications, unless great care be taken by our government to respect the rights of England and of resident Englishmen. That care we look for as a matter of course, for neither our government nor people can desire any other than friendly relations, both now and hereafter, with that country.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.—Commenting on the remark of the London Times that "England will have nothing to repent," from the policy which has driven the Confederate Minister from her borders, the Richmond Dispatch says:

"England will have nothing to repent! Perhaps not. But we shall see! That depends upon the decision of others than herself. If the North should succeed, let her look out for Canada, and all her possessions on this continent. If the South establish its independence, which, with the blessing of God, is among the most probable of future events, and England has no cause to repent, then it will be because the South has neither memory, self-respect, nor common sense. If we do not give England reason to repent it will be because we have no commerce to bestow, or not manliness enough to reward our friends and punish our enemies."

All this depends upon whether any other foreign nation treats us with more consideration than England. So far, we cannot see that any other has done so. All have alike refused to take one solitary step to aid us. From England indeed, though altogether from private parties, have come all the guns, ammunition, ships and clothing that have reached us. France may mean something better than this, but we have yet to see the evidence of it.

GROSS INJUSTICE.—The story which we noticed in our last as appearing in the Petersburg Express, that several hundred deserters had been captured *in North Carolina* by a force sent from Georgia, appears in every Virginia paper that we have opened since. The expedition was sent to the mountains of *Georgia*, and *there* they captured the deserters. We have seen several accounts of the expedition, and they all agree in this. It lay in their way to go through a small corner of North Carolina, but it is not stated that they caught a single deserter there. Doubtless there are some there; but why the Virginia papers should fasten upon this State the odium that properly belongs to Georgia, is best known to themselves. The Virginians, and the Georgians too, will have enough to do if they will keep their own skirts clear.

RELIEF PROPOSITION.—The proposition of "W," to dispose of a portion of the articles received from the tax in kind at low prices to the relief of soldiers' families, may perhaps be usefully adopted to that purpose and to the further purpose of enabling the government to dispose of large amounts collected at inaccessible points.

DEFENCE OF THE FARMERS.—Our correspondent "W" make a very strong case against merchants, manufacturers and farmers. Neither class, as a class, has any special right to complain of the others, but all might do well to retrace their steps and bring things back to a reasonable standard.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S PROPOSITION.—We learn from the Raleigh Spirit of the Age that Gov. Morehead delivered a public address in that city a few evenings since on a plan of reducing the currency and restoring its value, which we copied in the last Observer.

Financiers in all parts of the Confederacy are devoting their thoughts to this subject, now of such transcendant importance. The Richmond Dispatch says that a plan by Mr. Macfarland, President of the leading Bank in Virginia, is said to have found favor with the Finance Committee of the Legislature of that State. It is very similar to the scheme of Gov. Morehead, viz:

"It is a proposed loan of $200,000,000 to the Confederacy by the people and the States. For instance, the quota of Virginia, some $40,000,000, is to be made up of $25,000,000 by capitalists and $15,000,000 by the State. The State's part to be raised by sale of bonds. It is assumed that such a loan to the Government will enable it to stop its manufacture of notes, and to gradually curtail its circulation:—its large revenue from taxation, and its liberal receipts from the tax in kind, keeping it,—favored as it will be by a very great reduction in the cost of everything from a reduction of the amount of its circulation—so nearly supplied with [illegible] that it can readily sell its bonds to [illegible]

Something must be done, and that speedily, to correct the existing evils, or the consequences must be most disastrous, both to the Confederacy and to the individuals of whom the Confederacy is composed. People may imagine themselves growing rich upon a superabundant currency; but such riches will "take to themselves wings," unless a speedy and radical change shall be made. We doubt not it will be the very first subject to engage the attention of Congress at its meeting a few weeks hence; but if some plan could be agreed upon by common consent in advance of that meeting, and be in process of execution, so much the better. If that of Gov. Morehead, or that of Mr. Macfarland, which is but the same on a smaller scale, can be adopted, let people go to work at once in procuring subscriptions, and for this State, we nominate Gov. Morehead himself. The man who succeeded fourteen years ago in securing subscriptions enough to build the North Carolina Railroad, need not despair of any project, however gigantic.

DESERTERS COMING IN.—A letter from Wilksboro', Oct. 7th, informs us that "in the past two or three days about one hundred deserters and recusant conscripts have reported voluntarily. As soon as they come in, if voluntarily and if not ringleaders, Gen Hoke furloughs them for three or four days to set their houses in order, and then sends them to Raleigh."

This is a wise course on the part of both the General and the deserters. The latter have been prowling about the woods, ashamed and afraid to show their faces among honest people in the day time, often driven to plundering to secure subsistence, entailing disgrace upon themselves and their families—all the result of one false step. The presence of Gen. Hoke and his force among them, determined to execute summary justice upon those found with arms in their hands, has afforded them a proper opportunity to repent and reform. And in such cases it is both humane and wise to treat them leniently. The same class in other parts of the State would do wisely to follow the example of the hundred in the mountain region, for they may be assured that Gen. Hoke will not neglect to give them a call as soon as he clears out the mountains; and then wo to the men found in armed resistance to their country.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig makes the [illegible] Virginia has furnished to the Confederate army 132,915 men, without counting four regiments of which no rolls have been furnished, or those that have been in service under State organization and for local defence. We confess to great surprise at this statement, for we had heard last Spring, said to be from official authority at Richmond, that North Carolina had furnished more troops to the army than any other State in the Confederacy. And this has been often published in the papers of this State and never denied. Yet North Carolina has probably not sent more than 100,000. We would like to have the facts officially verified, but perhaps this might not be prudent during the continuance of the war. If the Whig is correct, the Confederacy must have had a vast army, since that State and this have together contributed nearly a quarter of a million of men.

THE RALEIGH MOBS.—We have no disposition to aid in getting up a partisan excitement about the relative demerits of the two mobs in Raleigh. So, if the Raleigh Standard can find any one silly enough to suppose that some remarks which it copies from this paper in condemnation of *both* mobs contain an *unintentional attempt*—did ever mortal hear of such a thing as that before?—to palliate the conduct of one of them, it is quite welcome to the advantage. We hardly think, however, that so stupid an individual can be found.

The Standard assures us that its Editor did not write the article in his paper signed "Raleigh." The Observer did not say that he did, and the assurance is altogether unnecessary, since the Standard, by the manner of its republication, adopted it, made it its own, in the most marked manner. Common justice, to say nothing of its voluntary pledge, required that the publication should have been accompanied with facts (which had been published and in its possession more than a week) disproving some most offensive statements made in that article in reference to the Observer. We called its attention to these facts and to its pledge some ten days ago, but it still declines to permit its readers to know them. It is all very well to say that in republishing the assault upon this paper it did not mean to endorse any of its statements that may do us injustice; but how are its readers to know what these statements are? All this, however was for the Standard to decide, and its decision has deprived us of further interest in the matter. We should not have referred to it again but that it seemed right to give the Standard the benefit of its statement as to the authorship of the article referred to.

The Standard appears to think that injustice was done it by not excepting it from some remarks upon the hurtful tendency of the course that had been pursued by the Raleigh political papers. If it will refer to its own files it will find in an issue a few days before the mobs, a statement (copied with approbation from the Observer) doing it the fullest justice in regard to its troubles with its neighbors. In the same article it may find some reasons for not excepting it from the later general remarks. We do not care to add to those reasons, as we might easily do, for it appears to us that the mobs have been quite enough talked about, and might as well now be left to the courts, civil and military. Of course the Standard understands that in making the general remarks about newspapers of which it complains, we did not intend to apply to the Standard or to any other paper "any part which does injustice to the" Standard or any other paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Persons who wish advertisements inserted in the Observer, unless known to and having an account with us, must send the cash along. We prefer not to open accounts in these times.

Clerks of Courts will please take notice that the price for Court advertisements, of ordinary length, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ squares) is $10, which must in all instances be paid in advance, as well for the Clerk's sake as our own.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 59TH REG'T, N. C. T.,
October 5th, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: We see in newspapers, from Editors who have never seen service, and from the various degrees of Infantry, wonderful encomiums upon "the running cavalry," especially the North Carolina Cavalry. This much abused branch of the service needs no defence when once seen in all its glory, with its long, lean, bony horses, once so noble and fleet, now not a vestige of former pride remaining. No horse can live on eight stalks of green corn per diem, and sometimes four lbs. drawn from the Government, though I believe it customary to receipt to the Quartermaster for 12 lbs. corn per day. Have your eyes in your various peregrinations ever fallen upon the symmetrical dimensions of a Confederate saddle? Imagine two pieces of rough pine connected by two small half hoops, and you have it. Not so comfortable to horse or man as the cart saddle used by our fathers before they learned that a vehicle of transportation could be placed on four wheels. These saddles are undoubtedly the greatest imposition of the war. Pay $1000 for a horse and put this machine on his back, mount and start, and in ten days your horse is pronounced unfit for service and sent to the "dead line," to go the way of all the earth, and the poor private is made to shoulder his effects and keep up with the Reg't Co. Q, hooted at by men high in authority, [illegible] and called coward and skulker. The 4th N. C. Reg't crossed the Potomac with 650 mounted men, now it boasts the insignificant number of 117. Hundreds of horses were left on the road in Pennsylvania for the want of one shoe, left too by order of the commanding officer, and not one cent will the government pay for such a horse. The poor private must dive deep into his monthly pay, sell what he has at home, and pay $1000 for another horse, perhaps to be captured in the next battle, with no pay for him again, unless you can certify at the end of a long account, signed and approved by every officer who wears a star, that he was actually killed, and killed too in an actual engagement with the enemy. Last Session of Congress a small bill to pay men whose horses were captured by the enemy the pitiful sum of $200 met with no favor. I suppose it can't be helped; the exigencies of the service demand the sacrifice of private property, and the cavalry, the men who do all the picketing, gain all the important information, make forced and rapid marches through rain, sleet and snow, is the branch to be neglected and imposed upon. If there is anything like clothing, shoes or blankets to be distributed, the Infantry and Artillery have the first choice, and if by accident, as seldom happens, anything is left, it is turned over to the cavalry. As for saddle blankets under these Confederate saddles, (modesty forbids their army title,) we have yet to feast our eyes on the first one not bought by the men.

Then the guns with which our cavalry are armed. Every armory in the world is represented in a single regiment. Old muskets cut off and scoured up, Enfield rifles, Mexican carbines, equal to the old holster pistols, then comes a host of patents from yankee land, with no Cartridges made to fit in the Confederate States. It would require a column to enumerate them all in order. With this array of warlike preparation, half supplied with cartridge boxes, and the other half with four or five rounds in some pocket, we are expected to act like veterans, charge through the ranks of the well drilled, well fed, and well equipped yankee cavalry, outnumbering us three to one; and to the *valor* of the southern cavalry, not to the care of the authorities, is due the praise of every victory we have wrenched from the cavalry of the enemy. Before we are to be condemned, our judges should visit us, inspect, and then pass judgment. If they don't go off with their heads hung down with grief at our appearance, then I am not a cavalry man. We are North Carolinians—Partizan Rangers, the men Congress declared should not be brigaded—yet the law has not been regarded and we are brigaded by some body's order. But if we want a detail to get a horse, we must wait with Co. Q. till a large body are dismounted, then forward your applications en masse, wait for weeks till A. A. G.'s innumerable examine them to find a flaw, and if all is right you will be permitted to go home to the [illegible]

GAMMA.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Guinea Station Hospital, Va., May 31st, of typhoid fever, Private Council Wallace, of Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. T., aged 18 years 6 months and 11 days, of Richmond county, N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Co A, 63d N. C. T., held near Barnet's Ford, Rapidan River, Va., Serg't O. L. Chesnutt was called to the chair and Lt. C. B. Cook requested to act as Secretary. F. R. Rose and Jno. A. Cameron were appointed to draft resolutions of respect for the memory of Charles B. Murphy, who was killed in a recent engagement with the enemy.

The following were reported and adopted:

Whereas, God in the "mysterious workings of His providence" has called from our midst our much esteemed friend and companion in arms, Charles B. Murphy, it is fit that we should give expression to the sorrow we all experience in his sudden death. Therefore, resolved:—

That Co A is called upon to record the death of one of its most worthy members; a brave and good soldier of his country.

That while we entwine the memory of our friend with the wreath of Myrtle, that his heroic death on the field of battle has won for him the laurel crown.

That we deeply deplore his untimely death, and that we extend to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathies.

That another name has been added to the list of "Martyrs for Southern Independence;" and that we will never relinquish that for which our friend bled and died.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the N. C. Presbyterian and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Serg't O. L. CHESNUT, Chairman.

Lt. C. B. COOK, Sec'y.

Oct'r 4th, 1863.

The "Rebel" Cavalry in Tennessee.—LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—As previously stated, four or five thousand rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, with artillery, attacked McMinnville Saturday afternoon, capturing the town and garrison, consisting of the Fourth Tennessee infantry. Our forces were without artillery and the town without defences or fortifications.

The rebels burned a train of cars and destroyed the railroad and telegraph. They are believed to be advancing on Manchester. Several prominent Union men are supposed to have been captured. Part of the same force destroyed a train of two hundred wagons on Friday between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and captured an ammunition train of twelve wagons.

Peace Reports.—The Washington Republican, of the afternoon of the 8th, has a sensational dispatch from the Herald. It says:

A dispatch from New York this afternoon announces that the Herald to-day contains an editorial statement as follows:

"We are in possession of very important intelligence from Washington, through a careful correspondent, who has *never deceived us in his information,* that peace propositions from the rebels have been brought before the Cabinet."

We have the highest authority for asserting that if any such proposition has been recently brought before the Cabinet, that it was done when the President was absent, and without his knowledge.

Another special Washington dispatch to the N. York Herald says:

"Notwithstanding the denial of Washington newspapers, whose managers assume to know everything, but really know nothing, it is a fact that for two months past the question of a settlement of the impending difficulties between the Northern and Southern States without further bloodshed, has been under consideration both in Washington and Richmond.

"The action thus far hardly authorizes the statement that peace propositions are being considered. The negotiations have not yet reached any definite propositions. For the present your correspondent is under an obligation of secrecy upon the subject, which may in a few days be removed, when it will be shown that the Government has either accepted or rejected a plan proposed to try to bring the war to a speedy and bloodless conclusion, without dishonor to the North or humiliation to the South."

Cotton.—On Wednesday 777 bales of cotton, captured on board the steamer Kate Dale, were sold in Philadelphia at prices ranging from $90\frac{1}{2}$ to $92\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.

FROM EUROPE.

The last Northern papers bring foreign news to the 29th ult. We annex all that is of interest:

The Withdrawal of Mr. Mason from England.—The letter in which Mr. Mason announces the termination of the Confederate mission to England is as follows:

No. 24, UPPER SEYMOUR ST., PORTMAN SQUARE,
London, Sept. 21, 1863.

The Right Hon. *Earl Russell*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

My Lord—In a dispatch from the Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, dated 4th day of August last, and now just received, I am instructed to consider the mission which brought me to England as an end, and I am directed to withdraw at once from the country.

The reasons for terminating this mission are set forth in an extract from the dispatch which I have the honor to communicate herewith:

"The President believes that the Government of Her Majesty has determined to decline the overtures made through you for establishing, by treaty, friendly relations between the two Governments, and entertains no intention of receiving you as the accredited minister of this Government near the British Court. Under these circumstances your continued residence in London is neither conducive to the interests nor consistent with the dignity of this Government, and the President therefore requests that you consider your mission at an end, and that you withdraw with your Secretary from London."

Having made known to your Lordship on my arrival here the character and purposes of the mission entrusted to me by my Government, I have deemed it due to courtesy thus to make known to the Government of Her Majesty its termination, and that I shall, as directed, at once withdraw from England.

I have the honor to be
Your Lordship's very ob't serv't,
J. M. MASON.

On this letter the London Index makes the following comments, (supposed to be "inspired,") setting forth several reasons for the withdrawal, which are not embodied in Mr. Mason's letter:

"Mr. Slidell, we understand, will remain in France, as special commissioner to that Government, nor is it at all contemplated to terminate that mission, and yet France, equally with England, has so far refrained from entering into international relations with the Confederate States. There must be, then, some overruling cause for the difference thus made between France and England, in the termination of the mission to one and not to the other. To those at all conversant with what is passing in the Southern States, this is no mystery. Mr. Slidell has been received and uniformly treated by the Government of France with every mark of consideration and respect for the Government he represents. There may be grave reasons regarding policy or public law why France, like England, may not deem it incumbent as yet to recognize those States as an independent political power; but their representative has been freely admitted to every form of intercourse with the Government of France, to personal interviews with the Emperor whenever he has asked for them, with immediate access to all or any of the ministry, at first request. This would indeed seem but an ordinary courtesy to a gentleman in his position; the refusal of it would be more than a discourtesy; it would be an actual indignity to those whose representative he is. In England Mr. Mason has been held by the Government in the very opposite position. His correspondence with the Foreign Office, laid before Congress at Richmond, we know, from the Southern press, produced a feeling of deep and universal indignation. It showed that, with the exception of a single and formal interview with Earl Russell, on his arrival, appointed at his residence and not at the Foreign Office, he had been admitted to no intercourse whatever."

The London Globe ridicules this kind of argument, and says there is no courtesy or discourtesy in the matter—it is all policy. For reasons which he alone knows, the Emperor of the French confers with Mr. Slidell; for reasons which we all know, Earl Russell has not conferred with Mr. Mason.

Earl Russell made an important speech on foreign affairs, at Blair Gourie, Scotland, and referred at considerable length to the American question. He justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self interest demanded that England should break it she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it.

He showed that the Government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she had sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference in such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war purposes and steam rams, which, in themselves, were formed for acts of offence, and might be used without ever touching the Confederate shores. He asserted that the Government was ready to do everything just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves, but would not yield one jot of its right to the menace of foreign powers.

He complimented the Federal Government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they discussed the matters of difference, but said there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship towards America he asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace.

Speaking of Poland, he defended England's position and remonstrated against that of Russia, but did not think that England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them they should be allowed to do so.

The London Times says Earl Russell in this speech is interpreted as meaning that the vessels will be detained, even if the existing law is in their favor, and Parliament be called to pass measures for the purpose.

European political news is unimportant.

From Northern Virginia.—All we hear from Northern Virginia only tends to convince us that the respective positions of the hostile armies in that quarter is little understood here.

One report is that there are no Yankees this side of the Rappahannock east of Culpeper Court House; that they have all withdrawn towards Warrenton, and cannonading is said to have been heard yesterday morning in that direction. A continuation of this report represents that Hill's corps has attacked and beaten the enemy, and taken a great number of prisoners.

Up to the time of writing, nothing had been received at the War Office to justify the belief that any battle has yet taken place. There is, no doubt, continual skirmishing, especially of cavalry.

A cavalry fight is said to have taken place yesterday at Raccoon ford, in which we defeated the enemy.

Richmond Examiner, 13th.

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 13.—A small force of our cavalry engaged Kilpatrick yesterday evening near Culpeper C. H., and our forces were driven back within a mile of the Court House, where we were reinforced and pushed the enemy beyond Brandy Station. Another body of our cavalry surrounded a portion of Kilpatrick's command on Sunday in the rear of Brandy Station, taking nearly 300 prisoners. 14 more prisoners were captured by our cavalry in a skirmish with Buford yesterday. These, with others picked up and captured between Robinson River and Brandy, amounting to 380, mostly cavalry, were brought here to-day. They were from over 80 different Regiments.

MARRIED,

On the 14th, at St. John's Church, by Rev J. C. Huske, Mr. ALBERT H. WORTH, of this town, and Miss MEDA HURT of Nottoway County, Virginia.

Petersburg Express please copy.

In Randolph county, on the 7th inst., by J. Horney, Esq., Mr. D. G. McMASTERS to Miss NANCY J. KEARANS.

DIED,

At Quewhiffle, in this county, on Monday the 12th inst., Mr. DANIEL LOVE, at an advanced age—beloved and respected by all who knew him. The poor have lost a friend. He never turned a hungry man from his door.

Com.

In Sampson county, 24th Sept'r, in the 26th year of his age, FRANKLIN P. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Congressional Cards.

To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress, and to address the people. Although this is not the sphere of service I would select, yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty where it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our War of defence until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence. When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in *Peace*. Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given. In the Army they are well known, and I flatter myself that I need only to commend my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support.

I am, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

P. S. I will address the people of Duplin on Tuesday of Superior Court; of Wayne on Tuesday of their Superior Court; of Johnston on Saturday 10th of October.

D. K. McRAE

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1863. 68-tc

Camp 61st Reg't N. C. T., Sullivan's Island, Oct. 9, 1863.

To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN:—Since publishing my card in the "Daily Journal" announcing myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States, I have learned that I have three opponents, T. I. Faison, Dr J. T. Leach and Col. D. K. McRae, all of whom are canvassing the District for Congressional honors at your hands.

It would give me pleasure to meet my friends before the election and discuss freely these measures that will demand the attention of the next Congress. This pleasure I must forego. Even if I had permission, I cannot get my own consent to leave my post at so important a crisis to attend to any private interest or personal promotion. Neither is it practicable to discuss questions of national policy in a card of this kind. I will content myself with a few remarks and leave my interest with my friends.

Col McRae says in his card that he prefers some other service to that of a Representative. This is very candid in the Colonel indeed, for it would be strange if he were satisfied in any position that he might fill long at a time. I would suggest, however, if he does not desire to become a Member of Congress, that the army offers a fine field for patriots. And if he has learned to obey as well as command, and is willing to sacrifice personal interest to the good of his country, he can find steady employment for some time to come.

Dr. Leach is for peace, but fails to tell us how that inestimable jewel is to be obtained. Mr. Faison fails to make himself understood upon that most important question.

I appeal to my fellow-soldiers, and ask them if it is manly for Mr. Faison or Dr Leach to trifle with a question, the result of which seals your destinies as slaves and menials, or makes you freemen of a separate and independent government? It is doing dishonor to our comrades who have fallen by our sides, fighting for freedom. It is asking too much of our noble army, which stands as a wall of fire to protect the dust of our noble dead from sacrilege and our homes from desolation. If either of those gentlemen desire to be the instrument of effecting AN HONORABLE PEACE by submission or reconstruction, I do not envy him the honor; I would not dare look upon that army of noble veterans whose deeds of valor and gallantry have challenged the admiration of the world, straggling to their homes bowed down with shame and humiliation to become vassals of a hated foe. Who would dare behold the manly tears coursing down the bronzed features of the noble living, as they turned from the mound that marked the last resting place of their brave comrades and bid adieu to liberty and freedom? I could not. But I would undergo ages of toil to bear the news of our recognition as one of the family of nations, and that peace had been proclaimed. The shouts of joy that would go up would rend the very heavens. I would like to dwell upon this most pleasing view of the subject, but must come to a close.

I learn that Mr. Faison is attempting to prejudice some of my friends by saying that I ought not to run against him. Why? Is he so eminently superior to any man in the district that he should not be opposed. Or has he been a candidate for office so long that he thinks all others barred by the statutes of limitation?

The next Congress will require bold, discreet and prompt action, and will need men who look forward to the public good regardless of private interest. The pay of soldiers must be increased; but unless there is prompt legislation upon the currency, it will be of little benefit to him or his family. Prompt measures must be adopted to restore the confidence of the people in treasury notes and government bonds. This, and this only, will reduce the price of provisions and enable the soldier to support his family. This can be done by inducing individuals and States to invest in government bonds payable in treasury notes, and levying an entire money tax, and thus reduce the circulation of treasury notes to that extent. I think the administration of the "tax in kind" is too complicated to meet the expectation of its friends. If I be right in this, I think I will be safe in saying, that the government will fail to secure sufficient subsistence for the army by voluntary sale. Then your Representative will be called upon to pass laws regulating purchases by impressment in such a way that the supplies may be furnished by every section equally.

This card is now much longer than I anticipated.

I will conclude by saying to my brother soldiers, if I am elected I will devote my best efforts to maintain unsullied the honor and integrity of North Carolina. If you do not honor me with a majority of your votes, then by the help of Him that rules the destinies of nations, I will stand by her banners in the field until the joyous notes of independence and peace shall be sounded from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

I have the honor to be,

your obedient servant,

WM. S. DEVANE.

72-tN1

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

Now have two opponents in the field, neither of whom has made any public declaration of their principles and sentiments, as you had a right to expect of them. Nor have they attacked the principles and policy avowed in my former cards.

While I claim no credit for being in the army in the performance of a duty which we all owe to a common cause, I am unable to understand the motives of those who are willing to confer a *great* honor on a political aspirant who can give no satisfactory excuse for remaining out of the army throughout this war.

Col. Robert Strange, who has recently announced himself, is in the prime of life and the enjoyment of excellent health, and ought to have joined the army in the beginning of the struggle. It is true that he has been Solicitor of the District during a portion of the war and is also Colonel of a Militia Regiment; but both of these offices could have been filled with ability by gentlemen, who from age or other causes, were unfitted for camp life. If my example had been followed by the fighting population of the South in sacrificing private interests and entering the army on the 15th of April, 1861, our independence would have been conquered in less than six months. On the other hand, if Col. Strange's example had been followed by our fighting population, in remaining at home to pursue their usual avocations, the enemy would have conquered and enslaved us without a struggle. I must now remind my friends, that while Col. Strange is going the rounds of the Fall Term of the Courts, and can see his friends and have every advantage in securing votes, my hands are completely tied, having no control over my time, and I must rely entirely upon *their* exertions; being confident of a triumphant result if they will make known my principles and position at home and in the army.

Your obedient servant,

O. P. MEARES,
A. Q. M., 61st Reg't, N. C. T.

Sept. 30, 1863. 68-6tpd

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

TWO political cards appear in the last Observer, one signed "Original Secessionist and Democrat," depreciating the claims of O P. Meares on the ground that he has not smelt enough gunpowder, and extolling the noble Fuller, &c. &c. Another signed by Captain Meares reflects in the same manner upon Col Strange.

Now must the record of a candidate show that he has actually crawled into the mouth of the enemy's cannon, or been a target for a respectable length of time for bullets or bombshells, before he can be eligible to a seat in Congress? *Has any gentleman entered the service to make political capital?* This is no time to bestow rewards for the sake of reward. Let the war cease, and then pile your honors mountain high. Let the interests and security of the nation be the first consideration. Don't estimate the fitness of men as statesmen now by the quantity of blood they have spilt, or drank.

The crisis upon us demands the best talent we have to legislate for the country. Congress will most possibly have to settle our present troubles and bring the war to a close. Upon the wisdom and ability of our statesmen depend as much as upon the valor of our soldiers. Send the *ablest* men to Congress; and between the three candidates in this District there can be no question or doubt that ROBERT STRANGE is the man.

In the next District Duncan K. McRae is a candidate, a man of splendid abilities and eminently qualified for the emergency as a member of Congress. His record on the battle-field is bloody enough for the most grateful enthusiast in the country. Send Strange and McRae to Congress from North Carolina, and the lustre of her arms in the field will be reflected back from her genius in the halls of legislation.

72-2t] COMMON SENSE

CONGRESSIONAL.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Allow me to say that I do not consider this a proper time to indulge political feelings or to excite party strife, but whenever the name of any gentleman is presented to the people as a candidate for Congress, it is the privilege of every voter to know the public record of the man who seeks their suffrages.

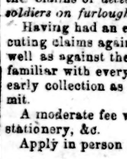
In the recent Convention of North Carolina, an ordinance was introduced by Hon. Asa Biggs known as the "Alien and Sedition Law," and Mr. Robert Strange who is a candidate for Congress in this District, is reported as voting for that odious "bill of abominations." Is he still in favor of such legislation? Does he still think that the people are not to be trusted in this mighty struggle for freedom, without taking that odious test oath? Does he think that every man in this District should be treated as an alien and an enemy, who does not subscribe to that oath? I hold that the pledges given by the people of North Carolina in their sons, their brothers, their fathers, are sufficient pledges that we are determined to be free, and I cannot vote for any man who voted for the "Alien and Sedition Act."

2t CUMBERLAND.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Democratic Party of the 4th Congressional District have seen fit to place in nomination the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.



We are authorized to announce ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., as a candidate to represent this (the fourth District) in the House of Representatives of next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election the first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH CON. DISTRICT.

Sept. 25. 67-itepd

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C., OCTOBER 3, 1863.

Schedule of the Arrival and Departure of the Mails at this Office.

RALEIGH via AVERASBORO', &c.
Arrives daily, except Sunday, at 4½ P. M.
Departs daily, except Saturday at 6 P. M.

RALEIGH via SUMMERVILLE.
Departs Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
Arrives Wednesday and Sunday at 9 P. M.

WARSAW via CLINTON.
Arrives daily at 12 noon
Departs daily at 1½ P. M.

CARTHAGE.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.

CHERAW, S. C.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
Departs Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 1 P. M.

FAIR BLUFF via LUMBERTON.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
Departs Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 1 P. M.

ROBESON'S via ELIZABETHTOWN.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.
Arrives Tuesday, Thurday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN via TEREBINTH.
Arrives Monday at 5 P. M.
Departs same day (Monday) at 6 P. M.

Arrives Tuesday at 2 P. M.
Departs same day (Tuesday) at 2½ P. M.

SWIFT ISLAND via MONTROSE, COVINGTON and POWELLTON.
Arrives Tuesday at 6 P. M.
Departs Wednesday at 11 A. M.

SWIFT ISLAND via TROY.
Arrives Tuesday at 6 P. M.
Departs Wednesday at 11 A. M.

All mails leaving before 7½ A. M., are closed the evening before at 9 P. M. All letters to be sent off from this office, other than by mail, must be paid for as if sent by mail. All drop letters should be pre-paid by 2 cent stamps.

The office will be open on Sunday from 8½ to 9½ A. M., and from 4½ to 5½ P. M.

JAS. G COOK, P. M.

WANTED,
Scrap Leather, Old Shoes or Boots.

100 BUSHELS SCRAP LEATHER, for which a fair price will be paid on delivery at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory.

F. L. CHILDS, Maj. Comd'g.

Oct. 13, 1863. 72-4t

Soldiers' Claims.

AT the request and for the convenience of those interested, the undersigned has agreed to collect all the claims of *deceased* and *discharged* soldiers, and of *soldiers on furlough*, that may be placed in his hands.

Having had an experience of near 20 years in prosecuting claims against the *United States* Government, as well as against the Confederate States, he is perfectly familiar with every variety of claims, and can make as early collection as the large number now on file will admit.

A moderate fee will be charged to cover cost, postage, stationery, &c.

Apply in person or address by letter,

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1863. 72-3mpd

Dwelling for Rent.

APPLY to D. ANDERSON,
Eagle Foundry.

Oct. 15, 1863. 72-1w

Grates! Grates!!

FOR SALE at E. L. PEMBERTON'S.

All those that have left orders for GRATES at the Eagle Foundry, can be supplied at

E. L. PEMBERTON'S.
D. ANDERSON & CO.

Oct. 15, 1863. 72-1m

Salt Works for Lease.

THE subscriber will lease until the 1st April next, a commodious HOUSE and LOT on Wrightsville Sound, together with a set of SALT WORKS. The works with proper attention will make from thirty to thirty-five bushels per day. They are now in good running order, having been within last week thoroughly repaired. They will be let at a money value or such a portion of the salt at the option of the lessee. A part of the team will go with the works provided early application is made. Address me at Black Rock, Brunswick county, or Wilmington, N. C. S. LLOYD.

Oct. 12, 1863. 72-4t*2t

J. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

Have removed to the store formerly occupied by Worth & Daniel,

No. 4, North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1863. 69-13mpd

IMPORTED GOODS.

25,000 GUN CAPS! 10 doz. DRESSING COMBS! 50 doz. Lead Pencils! 9 doz. India Rubber Erasers!
30 doz. Genuine Brown Windsor Soap!
20 Gross Steel Pens! 40 packs English Pins!
25 doz French and English Tooth Brushes
15 doz Fine Combs! English Letter Paper

Just to hand and for sale at retail by

J. W. LETT.

Oct. 1. 68-6tipd

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

The 58th, 60th, 29th and 39th N. C. Troops were engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and gallantly sustained the high reputation of our North Carolina soldiery, as our readers have already seen. We annex the losses as far as ascertained:—

58th North Carolina Troops.

Field and Staff—Col J B Palmer, wounded; Lt Col Edmond Kirby, killed; Maj T J Duls, wounded; Acting Adj't J H Horton, wounded.

Co A—Killed: Lt Jno W Wiseman, Sgt Sam'l A Petteete, Corp Wm McBee, Theron J Sherwood, Jeremiah Martin, Joshua Keller, Ambrose Sigman, Dan'l M C Falls, Wm L Phifer. Wounded: Lt Wm H Wiseman, Sgt Joshah J Wise, Levi Franklin, Wm Tall, Dan'l Washburn, Avery Autry, Francis Beddix, Henry Gillaspie, Ambrose Boughman, Jno Hufman, Jos Holifield, Wm Barlison, Jno C Hogan.

B—Killed: Corp Thos G Tipton, Wm F Bradshaw, Mardica Febuary. Wounded: Capt Isaac H Baily, Lt Jas W Putnam, Corp Berry Steward, Drummer Christenbety Phillips, Corp John Stephens, Sanders Edwards, Alfred Brooks, Jno Brooks.

C—Killed: Wyatt Woody, Jas A Gemerson. Wounded: Lt Wm M Auston, Edw'd Roberson, John C Roberson, Jno L Haloombe, Jas T Fox, Morgan Roberson, Leroy C Ray, Jas E McCanles.

D—Wounded; Corps Jno W Dugger and Wesley W Presnell, Braxton Cox, Anderson Danner, Anderson Grogan, Larkin Townson, Jno W Beach, Joel Townsen, Michael Roland, Miles Townson.

E—Killed: David M Lofton, Wm N Penley, Gaston Woods. Wounded: Jesse Pearcy, Corp Wm Carrel, Larkin German, Wm German, Dan'l Phillips, Newton Suddereth, Wm H Edmiston, David M Lanean, Joseph Hartly, Jos Pewett, Jas Taylor, Wm Coffy, O C Collet, Rufus Prichard, Serg'ts M E Thompson and D D Caffy, Corp J T A Spencer, Dan'l Gragg.

F—Killed: Lt Jas D Morrison, Sam'l M Read, Pormenter Morgan, Geo B Harris. Wounded: son Jones, ——ney, Sgts Jno L Dobson and R H Sisko, Corp A D Murphy, Marion Siske, Sam'l C Jarrett, Dan'l Jarrett, Jas McGahey, Wilson F Gibb, E J Hall, Saml B Fulwood, Chas M Elliott, Robt V Patton.

G—Wounded: Lt Cornelius R Byrd, Sgts Wm Norris and Jno W Phipps, Corp Jesse Gentry. Wm McKinney, Isaac L Crowder. Geo W Huneycut, Wm Auglin, Payton Phillips, Halloway Gentry, Wm F Hampton, Smith Holeman.

H—Killed: Corp Rob't M Smith, D M Palmer, Henry Finesannon, Levi Huffman, Ebin Childs. Wounded: Sgts E H Crump and J P Smith, Wm Bradshaw, A H Craig, Jas A Finesannon, Hiram H Crisp, Geo W Bumgarner, Robt Gilleland, D A Griffin, Johnson L Graig, George Palmer, Erwin Coffy, John W Finesannon, Wm Crisp.

I—Killed: Sgt Jno Eggers, Jno H Wilson, Geo L Smith. Wounded, Lt J C McGhee, Calvin Miller, Wm Proffit, Wm Cook, Lemuel Wilson.

K—Killed: Benj'n Willes. Wounded: Sgts Edmond Silver and Jas M Green, Philip Duncan, Daston C Clark, Henry Bartlett, Jno B Buchanan, Wm M Buchanan, Jos M Buchanan.

L—Killed: Thornton Pennington, Memoch Jones, Jas Cole. Wounded: Sgt Edw'd Blevins, Corp Jacob A Calloway, Eli C Barker, David F Cole, Jno Blevins, Montgomery Barker, Thos C Barke, Rufus Wood, Moses Harvell, Mumford Farrington, Sanders M Fowlet.

29th Regiment N. C. Troops.

A—Killed: Corp J F Wallace, S H Reynolds. Wounded: Serg't J J Garron, A J McClure, Wm C Wallace, N B Coffey, Wm Rogers. Missing: Capt J M Shearer, Serg't Jno Coffey, Corp Jno A Smith, J L Mason, J M McDaniel, T M Jones, Sidney Harris, M W Harris, H C Reynolds, Jno Green, Charles Far, and W N Gribble.

B—Wounded: Capt D W Angel, Lt D A Angel, Sergt A K Wilson, Thos Elkins, Jno Robeson, James Hunter. Missing: Jesse Hensley.

C—Killed: Lt Wm J Worley, Alfred Foster. Wounded: Sergt Wm H Robeson, Corp P C Allen, Corp S D Robeson, Corp A H Teague, Corp Fidelia Slider, Jos A Haney, J E Alexander, J H Cole, J A Duckett, J M Foster, J M Harbin, T N Hawkins, J W King, M Q Roberts, D H Robeson, J C Spurlin, N E Tresdaway, W R Snelson, D C Reynolds. Missing: D A McFalls, Isaac Maney, W H Cole.

D—Killed: T J Roberts. Wounded: Capt W W Bollins, Corp A G Roberts Sergt J W McElroy, J H McElroy, W A G Brown, S M Chambers, Jno Hambin, D M Holyfield, James Lewis, N M Lewis, M L Roberts, J J Roberts. Missing: G C McLean, Q C McLean, J A Hooker.

E—Killed: Sergt G N Rogers, Sergt J T Rogers, S C Bennett, Jacob Redman and J S Noland. Wounded: Capt T A Teague, Lt J S Henry, Sergt A M Williamson, Jos Russell, J S Sensabaugh, E S Arrington, J B Smith, A S Clark, Jos Snelson, W J McFalls, Gilson Carver.

F—Killed: Corp Nat Middleton. Wounded: Lt D Parker, Sgt Chas Jenkins, Corps A M Price and T M Millsaps, Wm M Love, J W Buchanan, J E Stroup. Missing: S M Frizell.

G—Wounded: Isaac Adkins. Missing Sebron Tipton.

H—Killed: Sgt B M Hall. Wounded: Capt J A Brevard, Corp R C Wells, J A Gillespie, Alex Trigg, G K McGregor. Missing: Sgt E W Stradly, S Cordell, E F Daniel, T F Revis, A E Ingle.

K—Killed: Wallace Hensley. Wounded: Sgt D S Proffit, W L Robeson, Jno Hensley. Missing: R F Radford.

Adj't Jno A Hoey was wounded severely in both legs. Sgt Maj H C Patton slightly in leg. Lt Col Wm B Creasman, the only Field Officer in the Reg't, is safe and unhurt. The Reg't went into the engagement with 215 men, including officers, and came out with a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 112. Killed 13, wounded 71, missing 28.

60th N. C. Troops.

Lt Col Jas M Ray, com'dg, severely wounded in arm.

A—Killed: Wm Rice. Wounded: J M Rice, T Hare, Jos Wright.

B—Wounded: Sgt Brooks, Corp Woody, Dan'l Davis, B F Lawson.

C—Killed: C Owenby, B Lanning. Wounded: Lt S W Davidson, Sgts Smith, Roberts and J E Wilson.

D—Wounded: O P Burnett.

E—Killed: W F Hall and H C Penland. Wounded: Sgt F M Baily; Corp W H Penland, D H Frisby, S W Morgan, J J Plemmons, J M Patton, J P Wolf. Missing: C M Penland.

F—Killed: L D Carland. Wounded: Lt J H Reynolds, J E Plemmons, Madison Tow. Missing: J S Stevens, F M Rogers, F Wilson.

G—Wounded: Sgt Blackwood, W P Whitesides, John Gilbert.

H—Killed: Corp Jordan. Wounded, Lt Huff.

I—Wounded: Lt W R Alexander, Sergt Cathey, H Snyder, J Pressley.

K—Killed: J M Penland. Wounded: Lt W T White, Wm Cressman, B F Marlow, Allsey Cordell.

THE TAX IN KIND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: As an agent for the collection of the taxes in kind in the fourth Congressional District I deem it expedient, in as much as the law has been much abused by sundry politicians and newspapers, to express through your columns the true sentiment *of all the people* with whom I have had to deal. It is, Messrs. Editors, "That it is the best law ever passed by Congress." It is true that *at first* many objected to it on account of the trouble necessarily connected with it, but now that they are more familiar with its operations "all are agreed." Many are enquiring who of the candidates for Congress are opposed or are in favor of the law? I am satisfied that the majority of the tax payers believe it an impartial *necessity*, just as our brave young men thought of the conscription law after the sober second thought. Our young men have made their sacrifice by going into the army, and our farmers are perfectly willing to make theirs by feeding them, and thus sustain the currency and help to make one gigantic stroke for freedom! Let no Congress candidate be deceived of his "hobby" when he proposes to abolish the tithe law. It is true it can be judiciously amended. Let the soldiers' wives and widows be left enough for support, whether it takes much or little, and the *potatoe* clause be dropped, and the law is perfect. But your own able editorials speak more in its behalf than I can.

I am your obedient servant,

A FARMER.

The Danville Connection.—We learn the cars are running fifteen miles from Danville towards Greensborough. The whole of the track is graded, and it is expected the cars will run through by the first of next year.

Wholesale Desertion.—It is asserted in Yankee papers that there have been 116,000 deserters from the "Army of the Potomac."

YANKEE OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA.

During a recent raid of General Spear's cavalry into Mathews county, Virginia, some of the cavalry chased into the woods Mr. Sands Smith, one of the most widely esteemed and patriotic citizens of Mathews county, and over sixty years of age, with the intention of capturing him during their last raid, they had dragged him from his own house, destroying at the same time a portion of his property, and carrying off his negroes and horses. On this occasion he had armed himself with a double barrelled shot gun and on the approach of the Yankees, fired on them, killing one instantly. He levelled his gun at the other, but the second barrel missed fire. They then rushed upon him, and seizing him, overpowered him by main force, and took him prisoner. They tied a rope to his feet and dragged him to his own yard. His daughters, who have now neither father nor mother, with prayers and tears and upon their knees, implored the officer to be allowed to see him and bid him farewell. They were refused, and their lives threatened if they dared to approach him. He was then tied behind a buggy and carried four miles beyond Mathews Court House, on their return to Gloucester Point.

While on the march, Mr. Smith was so brutally treated by the private soldiers that he asked to see Colonel Spears. When that officer came up, instead of reproving the soldiers, he seized a stick and beat the prisoner over the head. He begged for a glass of water, which was refused him, with the [illegible] then, by brute, would not want for water long. [illegible] his hands behind his back, placed him on horseback, tied a rope around his neck and threw the end of it over the limb of a persimmon tree. The horse was then driven from under him. The fall was not sufficient, and he fell to the ground. He begged for mercy, but none was shown him, and Col. Spears ordered his men to fire into him, which they did, and he died pierced with five balls. They then buried him near the tree, leaving his feet sticking out of the ground, and placed at his head the following inscription:

"Warning to d—n bushwhackers. Every d—n man we catch with arms in the woods, we will hang so high that the birds will build nests in them. So take warning, such will be your fate, you d—n cowards. Here lies the body of an old bushwhacker."

The next morning, after the departure of the Federals, Mr. Smith's body was carried to his almost distracted and now orphan family. Mr. Thomas Smith, the brother of the murdered man, and owner of the adjoining farm, was also dragged from his house a prisoner and carried off. He was made to stand by without a word and witness the murder of his brother, and the rope with which he was hung was fastened around the neck of the horse which the brother was compelled to ride. Such brutality needs no comment.

The Yankees carried off from the county a number of citizens, burned a mill, drove off a quantity of cattle, and destroyed all the salt works and fishing seines.—*Cor. Richmond Whig.*

Stonewall Jackson's Grave.—"Bury me at Lexington in the Valley of Virginia." These words are said to have been uttered by that great, good, and lamented man, Gen. T. J. Jackson, just before his death, and, in accordance with his sacred command, all that is mortal of the most renowned and successful military genius that the war, or probably that modern ages, has produced, now lies interred within the walls of the Presbyterian cemetery, located in the southwestern suburbs of this delightful village. Nothing marks the spot where his mortal remains lie, to distinguish his grave from that of others, save a diminutive Confederate flag not larger than a lady's kerchief. This tiny emblem is fastened to a staff not more than two feet long, and placed at the [illegible] of the [illegible] of illustrate the modest pretensions of the great hero of the Valley of Virginia. Close by his side a small grave is to be seen, which contains the remains of his child, who died a few years ago, and not far distant is the grave of his first wife, "Elinor, the daughtor of George and Julia Junkin," with a plain marble slab at the head. His late residence is situated near the centre of town, and, like everything else planned by him, is modest and unpretending. It is now tenanted by Dr. Freeman, late of Shenandoah county, Va.

Richmond Dispatch.

A New Gunpowder.—A Frenchman has discovered a new method of manufacturing gunpowder, at Paris, and a company has been formed to carry the discovery into effect. A gentleman representing the company has proceeded to Washington, to lay the invention before the American government. It is claimed for this new powder that it will not cost over eight cents per pound; that the raw material can be obtained from the ground almost any where without danger—a stew pan, an empty bottle, water and fire being alone sufficient, in half an hour, to transform the raw material into powder. It can be used in ashes, without granulaton, and is 20 to 30 per cent. stronger than ordinary powder, and explodes with a vapor instead of smoke, and does not foul the gun. It can be used for blasting, hunting, or war purposes.

Commissioning a Dead Man.—A late yankee paper furnishes the following:

"President Lincoln has forwarded to the wife of the lamented Brigadier General Strong, a Major General's commission, bearing the date of the battle on Morris Island, in which he received his fatal wound."

This fellow Strong, says the Mississippi *Clarion*, was one of the thieves that Butler, the Beast, brought in his train to New Orleans. In all respects, he was a most unmitigated thief and villain. He stole everything he could lay his hands on. He stole from white folks—he stole from free negroes—he stole from everybody he could steal from.

The Mobile Register says Lincoln must have a great many troops down below, or he would not commission dead men as Major Generals.

A Desperate Character.—There was committed to Castle Thunder yesterday a man named John E. Reaves, belonging to company "G," 4th North Carolina regiment, who stands indicted by the Superior Court of North Carolina for "stealing, firing upon citizens while passing along the road, threatening to burn citizens' houses, and being a desperate character generally and a terror to the neighborhood in which he lived." It is said that Reaves is a perfect outlaw, and has been guilty of almost every act in the whole catlogue of crime.

Richmond Dispatch.

Taken up as Estrays,

BY Lucian Burnett, three head of CATTLE, viz: One Ox, with head and shoulders brindled, with spots on the sides and back, with crop and slit in left ear, valued at $100. One Cow, ear mark the same, with black head and sides, with a streak of small spots of black and white on the back; valued at $100. One other Cow, without ear mark, with the points of her horns sawed off, head and sides black, with speckled streak on the back; valued at $75. The said Burnett lives about 4 miles North of Pittsboro', on Haw River. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property and get them.

WM. GUNTER, Ranger.

Oct'r 14, 1863 78*2t

I hereby forewarn all persons from trading with my wife on my account, as she has left my bed and board, and I will pay no such debts.

JORDAN SCOTT.

Oct. 16. 1tpd

FROM THE NORTH.

The Petersburg Express has a New York paper of the 12th. The news is not of much interest. The situation in Tennessee is represented as very cheering to the yankees. Rosecranz being "master of the situation." Various cavalry skirmishes are reported, generally ending in yankee successes. Lee's operations in Virginia puzzle the yankees, who have not yet succeeded in finding out whether his abandonment of the line of the Rapidan means a retreat to Richmond or a flank movement to intercept Meade's flight. They think he is retreating. Rebel guerillas in Missouri were doing a lively business. A party attacked Gen. Blunt and his escort of 100; 78 of them were killed, "all shot through the head." Blunt escaped.

Draft Riot in New Hampshire.—GREAT FALLS, N. H., Oct. 10.—A mob at Jackson, in this State, on Thursday night, burned the hotel where the deputy provost marshal was stopping while serving notices on drafted men. He has just passed through this place *en route* for Portsmouth, to obtain necessary assistance.

Gold.—Gold sold readily in New York on Saturday, at 148¾ and 149, against 144 for the corresponding day of last week. This is a rapid rise.

Alarming Raids of Confederate Steamers off the Cape of Good Hope.—The Alabama, Captain Semmes; Georgia, Capt Maury; and Tuscaloosa, Lt. Low, were all in or off the harbor of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, in August, and were driving a brisk business among the Yankee shipping. The Cape Town Argus, of August 10th, says:

"Having completed on Saturday the repairs intended to be effected here, on Sunday morning the Alabama took her first departure from Table bay.

"On Saturday the Confederate cruiser Tuscaloosa, Lt. Low, commander, formerly the Conrad, of Philadelphia, captured by the Alabama, and converted by Capt. Semmes into a tender to his ship, put into Simon's bay for the purpose of refitting. She carries two guns and ten men before the masts. About fourteen days ago she fell in with the American ship Santee, bound from Rangoom to Falmouth, and captured her; but as the vessel was laden with a cargo belonging to British owners she was allowed to proceed on giving a bond of $150,000

On Sunday afternoon the Confederate steamer Georgia, Capt. Maury, entered Simon's Bay for coal and repairs. She appears to be an ordinarily-built packet boat, certainly not intended for a fighting craft, but having a good crew, and being armed with two Whitworth rifled guns aft, one large fifty-six gun forward, and two thirty-twos on her quarter deck, and being a fast sailer, is well suited to capture merchant ships and run from war vessels of superior armament but inferior speed.

"As she got in to the entrance of the harbor of St. Vincent she discovered a man-of-war with the American colors flying, put about and went to the north side of the island where she lay until dark and then stood out for sea.

"The Georgia on her way captured the bark Good Hope, of Boston, bound to Agulhas, with a general cargo. Her captain had died some days before, and his body being preserved in salt, Captain Maury had it brought on board the Georgia, read the funeral service over it, and committed it to the deep.

"During the service the bark J. W. Sever hove in sight and was chased by the Georgia. She was from Boston, bound to the Amoor river, with machinery for the Russian Government. The prisoners of the Good Hope were put on board and she was bonded.

"On the 25th of June she captured the ship Constitution, of New York, loaded with coal for Shanghae, made a prize of her, and took her into the island.

"On the 28th of July the Georgia captured the ship City of Bath, from Callao to Antwerp. The cargo being neutral, she was bonded, and the prisoners of the Constitution were put on board her.

"On the 16th of July the Georgia captured the ship Prince of Wales, of Bath, from Valparaiso, bound to Antwerp with guano."

North Carolina and the Cause.—The Raleigh Standard copies the paragraph from the Observer in relation to the late trip of the Advance and adds:—

"We do not go too far when we say—and we say it in no spirit of unkindness to other States—that no State has done as much for the cause, or is doing as much now as North Carolina. She has not suffered as much as other States by the devastation occasioned by large armies, but from the very first she has been foremost in the contest for independence. She has now in the field more men than she can well spare, and in addition to this she has troops for home defence in the Albemarle country, and Home Guards organized in every County. She is clothing and shoeing all her troops in the Confederate service, and Gov. Vance, with a zeal and foresight worthy of all praise, is regularly procuring important supplies of various kinds from foreign ports. It is impossible that such a State, or any considerable portion of her people, should be untrue to the Southern cause. They *are* true. They have been so from the first. Those who allege the contrary do so in a spirit of reckless malice, or they are totally unacquainted with North Carolina politics.

Raised Up.—Lincoln, on a late occasion said he had been commissioned by God to restore the American Union, and he meant to do it.

We have not much opinion of his raising, any way. It seems to have been, so far as we can learn from contemporary history, anything but Divine; quite human, in fact, and very indifferent human, to say the best of it. That he may have been raised up for his present work is, however, among the possibilities. We have heard of another man, much Lincoln's superior in some respects, who was raised up for just such an enterprise as he is now engaged in. The name of his illustrious predecessor was Pharaoh, who would not let the people of Israel go, and kept on hardening his heart till he was utterly destroyed. "For this very cause," said the Almighty, "I have raised thee up," and if Lincoln has been raised up for anything, it is to accomplish a similar work.

Commissioned by God to restore the Union? If it were possible to reason with a fanatic, we should like the lunatic Lincoln to inform us why he began his Divinely-commissioned work of restoration by breaking the Union to pieces? Is it the Divine way of building up, to pull down? If Lincoln had not attempted coercion, the Union would be still entire and intact. If it had been the design of providence that the Union should be preserved, Lincoln would never have been heard of. He was raised up to compel the children of Israel to separate from the Egyptians, and that is the only mission that he is likely to consummate. We trust the time is not far distant when this object will be accomplished, and when he and all his hosts will be buried in the Red sea of defeat and annihilation.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Good Plan.—Salt has fallen considerably at the Alabama Salt Works. It is in consequence of the law recently passed by the Legislature, which places any man, without reference to age, who sells it for more than $15 a bushel in the second or active class of the militia.

WAR NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—On Saturday last the old cavalry brigade of Gen. Hampton, under command of Col Young, of Ga., attacked the enemy at Bethlehem, routing them and capturing 182 prisoners. Our cavalry then continued their advance, but the enemy being reinforced by infantry were compelled to retire. On Monday the enemy advanced with their reinforcements, and severe skirmishing ensued from Culpeper to Brandy, where they were repulsed by our cavalry and artillery with slight loss on our side.

As far as we are able to form any judgment of the position of affairs, our forces are still pursuing Meade, who has perhaps made good his escape with the main body of his forces. Since the commencement of his retreat he has had time to reach the fortifications at Arlington, unless intercepted, and there is no probability that he would risk a fight short of those fortifications.

Richmond Dispatch, 15th.

A letter from a prominent officer in Gen. Lee's army was received in this city yesterday, conveying, in brief terms, the gratifying information of the capture at, or near Warrenton, on Monday last, of seven hundred yankee cavalry, with their horses and equipments. The letter states that our cavalry fought well, and represents that our troops generally are in the finest spirits, and eagerly pursuing Meade's fugacious forces.

Richmond Whig, 15th.

Engagement Near Memphis—The Confederates Successful.—MERIDIAN, MISS., Oct. 13, 1863.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:*

The following dispatch has just been received from Brig. Gen. Chalmers: J. E. JOHNSTON.

RYHALIA, Oct. 12.—We have torn up the railroad in four places and attacked Collierville yesterday morning. Gen. Sherman, with part of Smith's brigade, *en route* for Corinth, arrived as we did. We drove the enemy into their fortifications, burned their camp, with considerable stores, and thirty wagons. We brought off 20 wagons, took five colors and 104 prisoners. Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy. Prisoners report that Gen. Smith and Col. Anthony were killed.

Reinforcements coming from Germantown and Layfayette, we retreated. J. C. CHALMERS

[The Collierville alluded to is doubtless a station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about 25 miles from Memphis.]

MERIDIAN, Oct. 15.—Gen. S. Cooper:—The following dispatch has been received here:

"OXFORD, MISS., Oct. 14.—Eleven regiments of cavalry, with nine pieces of artillery, pursued us. We skirmished with them all the way and fought them four hours near Byhalia and again at the river, when they were repulsed and retired, after burning Noyatt. Our loss is considerable, but the number is not known on account of much straggling. We saved our train and captured property." JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

The Prospect.—As the campaigning season of the third year of the war approaches its close, the principal army of the enemy, bruised, bleeding and alarmed, is engaged with all its might digging into the earth for safety. The second largest force, the once Grand Army of the Potomac, is fleeing before the advancing corps of Gen. Lee. The third, under Banks, a portion of which has just been severely chastised by a handful of men is vaguely and feebly attempting some movement against Texas. The f

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

REPORTED GREAT BATTLE AND VICTORY!—Among the interesting news by the last mail, there come reiterated reports of a general battle near Manassas between the armies of Lee and Meade, with a great victory over the yankees. There is much reason to credit the reports, for in Meade's retreat before Lee several considerable fights occurred in which we were victorious and captured large numbers of prisoners. The only drawback to an entire reliance on the reports is, that the battle is said to have been fought on Thursday last, and if so, it would seem that something official ought to have been received at Richmond on Saturday. Gen. Lee, however, is very cautious, and doesn't shout till he's out of the woods. We *hope* the reports are true.

WOUNDED IN THE LATE FIGHTS.—A letter from an officer in the 63d Reg't (Cavalry,) states that Geo Thomson, son of Mr J C Thomson of this town, was very severely wounded in one of the fights in Northern Virginia a week ago. A telegram states that he is improving. In the same fight Jos Hollingsworth, son of Mr Jos Hollingsworth of this town, was slightly wounded. And Peter McQueen, son of Mr Neill McQueen, received a flesh wound in the hip. They all belong to Co A.

In the same fight, Adjutant J. T. Morehead, of the same Reg't, from Greensborough, was badly wounded through the mouth.

A SERIOUS OUTRAGE.—It has been the proud boast of this county, that it has been almost entirely free from the disgrace of either having deserters of its own or of harboring those from other parts. They have been seldom heard of about here. But we have the particulars of a monstrous outrage by four deserters, with muskets in their hands, by which John A. Williams, Esq., one of the most prominent and best citizens of this county, was near losing his life. About 9 o'clock on Friday night last, Mr Williams, being at his plantation 14 miles below town, was informed by one of his servants that persons were gathering his corn in a field nearly a mile off. They must have been helping themselves very liberally, for when Mr Williams came near he heard them still engaged in pulling corn. When within some 75 yards of them, and hearing them talking in a low tone, he fired off one of the barrels of his gun, to frighten them. The four men thereupon rushed on him, cocking their muskets as they came. He shot one of them with the other barrel, the man falling and groaning very much. Mr Williams seized another by the collar, and endeavored to shield himself from the blows of the others by interposing him; but they succeeded in striking him with their muskets, the second blow knocking him down. They beat him until he was powerless, when they desisted; he staggered off and managed to reach home, bleeding very much. The men carried off his gun. On the next day, Saturday, signs were found of the wounded man having been carried off to the swamp, but neither he nor the others had been found up to yesterday morning. We hope that no exertions will be spared, by the citizens, as well as the civil and military authorities, to bring these deserters, robbers, and almost murderers, to the punishment so richly deserved by their base and cowardly crimes. The county should be made too hot to hold the wretches. Mr Williams has given his sons to the army, and he and his property should if possible be protected from the cowards and thieves who desert their country's flag. Let this outrage be punished, or the life and property of every other good citizen in the county will be at the mercy of such villains.

MORE DESERTERS COMING IN.—A letter from the 56th Reg't, at Wilkesboro', Oct. 11th, says:

"We will send off about 130 deserters and conscripts to-morrow, which will make over 700. They have come in and surrendered themselves by dozens. 32 reported in one day."

We again appeal to the friends and relatives of those who are still prowling in the woods, living by theft and violence, to urge them to come in voluntarily, as so many are doing in the mountains. Especially do we call upon the friends of the misguided men in parts of Chatham, Randolph and Moore to come in. Gen. Hoke will soon be there, and no man caught with arms in his hands will be suffered to live, as no such traitor to his country ought to live. These men may suppose that they have passed every day of grace, and that they are doomed to execution if they come in, and so might as well remain in the woods. But the 700 taken at Wilkesboro' have not been executed, neither will they be, except the ringleaders and hardened villains, who amount to perhaps one in a hundred.

Let all come forward, join our victorious armies in putting an end to the war in the only way in which it can be ended, that is, by whipping the yankee armies and securing the independence of the Confederacy and its eternal separation from the vile race.

In addition to other reasons for present and prompt action on this matter, we call attention to the Order of Col. Mallett, allowing conscripts the privilege of joining any Regiment they may choose in either Lee's or Bragg's army. For reasons with which we are not familiar, but which no longer exist, this privilege has heretofore been necessarily denied. But a representation to the War Department by Col. Mallett has now secured it. It is his opinion that some thousands of conscripts have evaded their duty who will now perform it with this privilege of selection. Let us hope that it will have this happy effect, that the woods will be deserted and the army enlivened by a "change of base" of the recusant conscripts.

ANDERSON'S IRON FOUNDRY.—It is very gratifying to see to what extent and perfection necessity, that mother of invention, is forcing the industrial enterprises of our town and State. We have had occasion to visit the Foundry of Messrs. David Anderson and Co. (and immediately by its side stands that of Mr. M. A. Baker, which has suddenly risen from its ashes, and is again in full operation.) Messrs. Anderson & Co., under the skillful workmanship of their foreman Mr. Smith, have just sent off the principal parts of a huge Rosin Oil Still, in five pieces, the whole weighing about 26,000 lbs., one piece weighing 6000 lbs, and another so much more that no scales in town would weigh it. It is for a gentleman in Wilmington, and one or two others like it are wanted by others. We saw there a railroad car wheel, cast from iron made at the Endor Iron Works of Messrs. McRae & Co. on Deep river, which it required forty vigorous blows of the sledge hammer to crack, and even then the outer circle was not affected. This severe test satisfies the workmen that the Endor iron is the best ever made in this State.

Messrs. Anderson & Co. have been casting all sorts of things, but are inclined to give most of their attention to the making of car wheels, for which there is great demand, and for which the Endor iron is so admirably adapted. We trust, however, that whilst they make hundreds of car wheels per month, they may be enabled to get hands enough to continue their other most useful works.

IRONY.—Earl Russell is reported in his speech at Blair Gowrie to have "complimented the Federal government and Seward upon the *fairness* with which they discussed matters of difference." England must be desperately alarmed at the prospect of a war with the United States to induce its first Minister to make such a declaration as that. The "fairness" of Lincoln and Seward is a good joke indeed.

☞ We are a little afraid of that "hasty plate of soup" from the "exploded soup house," that comes to us through the Post Office. Until we "see the purveyor," and "draw him out," as directed, we will let it cool.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE CONSULS.—The correspondence explaining the various causes which have led to the order to the British Consuls to cease the exercise of official functions and to quit the Confederacy, is published in the Richmond papers. It would occupy some half a dozen columns of our paper, and as we cannot well spare so much room for it, we will give its substance.

The first letter is of the very recent date of the 8th inst., from Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, to Mr. Slidell, Confederate Commissioner to France, addressed to him with the ostensible motive of correcting false reports and communicating the facts to the French government, with an assurance that there is no reason for treating French consuls in the same way; but for the real reason, no doubt, that Mr Mason has left England and there was no one else to whom to address it.

Mr. Benjamin recites the facts of the Confederate government allowing the Consuls to remain in the exercise of their functions, without the formality of being accredited to the Confederacy, so long as their conduct was proper; but when Consul Moore interfered with the authority of the Confederate government, and refused to produce his commission, he was dismissed. Next came an assumption by British functionaries in the enemy's country to exercise authority in the Confederate States, thus ignoring the existence of the Confederate government, which was stopped by the President forbidding any direct communication by the British Consuls here with the British officials in the U S.

Soon after this, the British government removed its Consul at Mobile for allowing a British ship of war to receive and transport to England $155,000 in specie, the interest due by the State of Alabama on its debt in London. Mr. Benjamin remarks at length on the custom of nations to assist in the maintenance of the public faith of each other; and refutes very effectually the absurd plea of Earl Russell that the transmission of the specie was "aiding one of the belligerents against the other."

Within the last few days the President has learned that two of the three British Consuls remaining here had received instructions in regard to British residents which it is impossible to tolerate. The conscription law embraced all residents capable of bearing arms, who were required by it to assist in protecting their own homes from invasion, their own property from plunder, their own families from cruel outrage. This was not done till a year after the war had begun, giving full time for all foreigners to depart who did not choose to perform these imperative obligations. The foreign Consuls objected to their subjects being conscribed, whereupon the President directed that mere sojourners should not be included under the law, but only such as had become citizens *de jure*, or had rendered themselves liable under the laws of nations. To this liberal interpretation, the British government demurred strongly, "unless foreigners were allowed a reasonable period to quit;" and as that was allowed and had never been refused, Mr. Benjamin took no exception to the demurrer. Since that time the Consuls have made frequent requests to have English subjects relieved, which was always done when the facts justified it. But the Consuls carried on that business so loosely that they were deceived into claiming exemption for men who were proven to be citizens of the Confederacy. Finally the Consuls at Savannah and Charleston "assert the existence of instructions from their Government, under which, instead of advising British subjects to resort to the courts of justice, always open for the redress of grievances, or to apply to this Government for protection against any harsh or unjust treatment by its subordinates, they deem it a duty to counsel our enlisted soldiers to judge for themselves of their right to exemption, to refuse obedience to the Confederate laws and authority, and even exhort them to open mutiny in face of the enemy." This unwarrantable assumption has caused the dismissal of all the British Consuls. In closing his letter Mr. Benjamin says:

"I have been induced to place the whole subject fully in your possession, by reason of a statement made by Consul Fullarton to the Governor of Georgia, that in the event of a failure of his remonstrances to produce the exemption of all British subjects from service; he is instructed to state that 'the Governments in Europe interested in this question will unite in making such representations as will secure to aliens this desired exemption.'

The menace here implied would require no answer if it were not made professedly under instructions. It is scarcely necessary to say to you that the action of the President in repelling with decision any attempt by foreign officials to arrogate sovereign rights within our limits, or to interfere of their own authority with the execution of our laws, would not be affected in the slightest degree by representations from any source, however exalted. This is the only point on which the President has had occasion to act and on this point there is no room for discussion."

Next comes a letter of same date, Oct. 8th, from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Fullarton, British Consul at Savannah, reciting this last crowning outrage, and informing him that such an assumption of jurisdiction and encroachment on the sovereignty of the Confederacy cannot be tolerated for a moment; that the British Consuls can no longer be permitted to exercise their functions or even reside within the limits of the Confederacy. They must promptly depart.

Then follows a long letter, dated 11th June, from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason, stating that on the 18th May Mr. Cridland called upon him and denied the truth of a statement that day made in the Whig, that he, Mr. C., was going to Mobile as British Consul. He said he was going there as a private individual, unofficially. He also had a statement to the same effect published in the Whig of the next day. Yet when he arrived at Mobile he exhibited an official paper from Lord Lyons, U. S. Minister at Washington, appointing him Consul at Mobile! to take the place of the Consul who had been removed for allowing the shipment of specie, above mentioned. Mr. Benjamin discusses at great length and with conclusive ability this act of attempting to arrest that shipment and thereby to dishonor the credit of the State of Alabama. By "the obligations imposed on States in regard to the payment of public debts towards even their enemies, no deeper reproach can stain their name than the refusal to do justice to neutral creditors. The observance of plighted public faith concerns mankind at large; in it all nations have a common interest; and the belligerent who perverts the weapons of legitimate warfare into an instrumentality for forcing his enemy to dishonor his obligations and incur the reproach of being faithless to his engagements, wages a piratical and not an honorable warfare, and becomes *hostis generis humani*. Public honor is held sacred by international law against the attack of the most malevolent foe, and as susceptible of loss only by the recreancy of its possessor." He inquires what possible interest the United States could have in endeavoring to arrest the shipment of this specie? and concludes that one or other [he might have said both] of two motives prompted it, viz: to dishonor the State of Alabama, or to keep the money where the fortunes of war might enable the United States to plunder it. Alabama is either one of the United States or it is not. If it is, then the United States is bound towards Great Britain to render her all legitimate aid in the collection of just debts; and has certainly no right to interpose obstacles to the payment. If she did, it would be a cause of offence to Great Britain. But if the State of Alabama is not one of the United States, but an independent State, the action of the British Minister in endeavoring to prevent the shipment was not a neutral act but an unfriendly co-operation with an enemy.

To this letter, which was laid before Earl Russell on the 24th July, he replied on the 19th August, approving in very few words of the attempt to prevent the shipment of the specie; but admitting, also very briefly, that "the so-styled Confederate States are not bound to recognize an authority derived from Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington."

To this he adds:

"But it is very desirable that persons authorized by Her Majesty should have the means of representing at Richmond, and elsewhere in the Confederate States, the interests of British subjects, who may be in the course of the war grievously wronged by the acts of subordinate officers. This has been done in other similar cases of States not recognized by Her Majesty, and it would be in conformity with the amity professed by the so-styled Confederate States towards Her Majesty and the British Nation, if arrangements could be made for correspondence between agents appointed by Her Majesty's Government, to reside in the Confederate States, and the authorities of such States."

A letter from Mr. Mason to Earl Russell, in reply to the above, closes the correspondence. He says the Confederate government has certainly shown no disinclination to permit British Consuls to reside within the Confederacy and to be in communication with the government. In regard to the closing suggestion of Earl Russell, he says:

"That if it be your Lordship's pleasure to make this proposition in such form as may be agreeable to Her Majesty's Government, and not at variance with the views expressed in the despatch of Mr. Benjamin, I do not doubt it would receive the favorable consideration of the Government at Richmond; and I should be happy in being the medium to communicate it."

We think the "so-styled Confederate States" would have consulted its own dignity and self-respect by treating Earl Russell's suggestion with contempt until submitted in more respectful language.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—A friend at Greensborough writes to us as follows:—

"Having a good opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, I am glad to be able to concur with you, in your remarks in the last issue of the Observer, that the Old North State is almost herself again, in unanimity for the prosecution of the war until our independence is secured."

THE YANKEE DEBT.—At a late democratic gathering in Philadelphia, Col. J. R. Snowden, late Director of the U. S. Mint, says that an official statement showed the U. S. debt on the 30th of June last to be $1,197,274,365. But this, he says, is not all; there are several descriptions of debt not registered nor included in this statement. Adding these, and the expenses since the 30th of June, and the debt cannot be less than two thousand millions, says Col. Snowden. Pennsylvania, he says, is about one-tenth of the "Union as it was." Her portion of the Debt is therefore two hundred millions. But, impoverish and destroy the South and Pennsylvania's portion will be four hundred millions. Her whole valuation of property, real and personal, as fixed by the revenue board, is $596,000,000.

OUR OWN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.—We have received from those publishers of school books, Messrs. Sterling, Campbell & Albright, Greensboro', a copy of this new English Grammar, by Charles W. Smythe, A. M. It is to be used intermediately between Mr. Smythe's Primary and High School Grammars.

CORN.—The corn crops in Alabama and Georgia are stated to be of amazing quantity. In Greene county, Geo., the tithing of two planters would amount to 10,000 bushels each. Peas, potatoes and pea nuts are also enormous crops.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A butcher in Richmond was fined a few days ago $5 for selling a lady 10 ounces of bone and 5 ounces of flesh which he called a pound of beef.

GAMBLING.—Gambling must be a very large and very profitable business in Richmond. In some remarks on a bill to suppress the gambling establishments, which had just been laid on the table in the Legislature of Virginia, the Enquirer says that "twelve of the thirty-odd faro banks in Richmond send *each fifteen hundred dollars* per day to market and the balance average *one thousand dollars* per day. Here is one of the chief sources of high prices—these hells earn their money so easily that it is a matter of the smallest consequence what they pay for marketing. Their splendid suppers attract the crowd, their liquors intoxicate, and their cards win the money."

The Enquirer says that public funds are nightly gambled away there; and that the police of the city has been subsidized so that the laws are not enforced against them. These are ugly charges; and they are doubtless true.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 11th August, in hospital near Petersburg, Cary N. Orr, aged 20.

In hospital, at Richmond, Mr. J. S. Galloway, of Co. A. 11th Reg't. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and survived for two weeks. His brother, T. M. Galloway, of the 8th Florida Reg't, was killed in the same battle.

At the residence of his father, in Robeson county, Sept. 27th, of disease contracted in the army, Lieut. John G. Purcell, 37th Ala. Reg't, eldest son of Malcom Purcell, aged 28 years and two days. Lieut. Purcell formerly belonged to Gen'l Price's command, and was with that brave old hero at the battles of Iuka and Corinth. At the latter place he was taken prisoner but was soon exchanged and rejoined his regiment, which was afterwards transferred to Gen'l Pemberton's command at Vicksburg. He was a while at Fort Pemberton, on the Yazoo river, and finally at Vicksburg during that ever memorable siege. Though suffering from disease of the spine and kidney, caused by a hurt received at the battle of Iuka, he remained in the trenches forty-eight days and nights without relief, and never left his post till Vicksburg was surrendered to the enemy, when he was paroled and came home to die a natural death and to sleep with his kindred dust in the family cemetery. He had passed through many hard fought battles, and we had hoped now that we had seen his face, that his life would long be spared. But the ways of Providence are unsearchable. Our joy was soon turned to mourning. He had been spared on the field of carnage to fall a victim to typhoid fever. Still, God is good; He permitted him to come home and receive the kind and tender offices which none but a mother and a sister can give. And though not a member of the church, he left us not without hope that the bloody scenes through which he had passed were the means of leading him to trust in a Saviour's merits. In the early part of his illness he remarked that he could see no chance for him to recover, that his constitution was shattered and his strength was gone; but, he added: "I have prayed even in battle, and I believe my prayers have been heard and answered." Never did a braver, nobler, purer or more generous patriot lay down his life on his country's altar.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, Oct. 1863.

Who doesn't read the papers
More than ever he read before;
Eagerly watching the symptoms
Of our great *national* sore?
Some only to croak and grumble,
To sleep and loaf and chew,
Doing nothing to ease the smarting;
I wouldn't do that—would you?

Some canvass our rulers' merits,
While they hint, with a lofty grace,
What they in their *wiser* wisdom
Would do, if they filled their place.
They keep aloof from the struggle,
They choose to talk, not do,
While others are fighting their battles;
I wouldn't do that—would you?

Some peck at our noble Generals
As a cockerel would at the sun,
And understand their movements
About the same—each one.
They stay 'neath pleasant home shadows,
While others dare and do,
And from lack of their aid are falling;
I wouldn't do that—would you?

When voices are calling loudly
For help in the contest at hand,
Some back in the *blackened* shadow
Of their *idle self*-hood stand;
Willing that a *few brave* spirits
Fight the fearful conflict through;
And sow the land with *their* ashes;
I would'nt do that—would you?

There's many a *noble woman*
Would stand by her husband's side,
And face the foe bravely with him
Through the battle's fearful tide.
Others there are withholding,
When *they* fain would follow too—
Their *husbands, sons or brothers;*
I would'nt do that—would you?

Some only remember the circle
That gathers about their board
While to the *sick* or *wounded soldier*
There's nothing they can afford;
Their ear is shut to the wailing
That is piercing our country through,
While our *bravest* and *best* are dying;
I would'nt do that—would you?

ISSACHAR.

LATE NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 14th, morning and evening, have reached Richmond.

The most interesting news is of the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections. The New York News of the morning of the 14th (Wednesday last) is confident that its friends, the Democrats, have succeeded in both States, and gives reasons which *may* be good for the belief. But the Baltimore American of that evening has later news which to us seems to settle the matter against Vallandigham, &c.

The city of Philadelphia gives Curtin 8,000 majority, being a gain of 10,000 on the vote of 1860, when he carried the State by 32,000 majority. Cincinnati gives Brough 5,000 majority. In several of the Ohio regiments Vallandigham did not receive a vote. The Black Republicans are of course jubilant at the result.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—At the Press office they figure up Curtin's majority at 21,782, with 41 counties yet to hear from that in 1860 gave him 10,362 majority.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The majority for Brough, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, is estimated at 60,000, which the soldiers' vote will increase to 100,000 majority.

Hamilton county gives Brough 6,300 majority. In 20 counties Brough has 37,316 majority—a gain over last year's vote of 23,289.

The yankee papers are full of scattering accounts of affairs in Northern Virginia. They congratulate Meade on his passage of the Rappahannock without loss of wagons or stores, but admit considerable loss in cavalry skirmishes. They have not yet discovered what Lee is after. The Baltimore American's is the latest "Situation" as follows:

"We learn this morning that the rebels are in quite a threatening position in the Valley of Virginia again. On Wednesday the cavalry forces of Generals Imboden, Jones and Jenkins were concentrated at Winchester, and it was thought contemplated an attack on Martinsburg.

"Extensive arrangements have been made along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to protect the various bridges, and the running of passenger trains beyond Frederick has been suspended for the present. The locomotives and cars of the road, except those in immediate use, have been removed to places of safety.

"The movements of the rebels below Washington indicate an advance of Gen. Lee to the Valley of Virginia. It is not believed, however, that he is in sufficient force to attempt another raid into Maryland, though he may be moving into position to await reinforcements for such a purpose."

From Tennessee.—The news from Rosecrans' army is unimportant.

From Charleston.—The American's correspondence from Charleston to 7th inst., states that the Ironsides was not materially injured by the torpedo. A telegram dated New York, 13th, says:

"The Times' Morris Island correspondent, under date of the 7th inst., states that so much damage was done to the Ironsides by the rebel torpedo, that it is seriously contemplated sending her North to repair. Our naval picket boats were attacked at the same time. It is thought that the rebels will soon make a demonstration on the fleet with their rams, as three Monitors are absent. Two "Devils," to remove the harbor obstructions, have arrived, but unless something is done soon, the rebels will regain entire possession of the harbor."

Financial.—The New York Commercial, of Tuesday evening, says:

"There was much excitement in the gold market this forenoon. The sales rapidly advanced to 154½, against 149½ at yesterday's first board. Subsequently, on the street, sales were made as high as 155 a 156, but at 10 o'clock the price had returned to 154½. Exchange on London is 170.

At the First Board, New York, Wednesday, gold was selling at 152⅝. Gold in Baltimore, Wednesday, 153.

Latest from Europe.—By the Africa we have dates from Europe to the 4th inst.

The news of the defeat of Rosecranz [received on the 3d] created considerable sensation, and caused a rise of five per cent. in the Confederate Loan, but the advance was not fully sustained.

The Times thinks that Rosecranz was defeated by superior strategy rather than mere fighting, and says that the Federal troops seem to have done all that bravery and determination could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate Generals in combining the force which made the attack insured them victory.

The Herald looks on it as the most decisive battle fought in the Western States.

The Morning Post points to the continuance of the peculiarity of this great war, that neither belligerent should be permitted, for any protracted period, to follow the path of victory.

The Paris "Siecle" argues that if Vice President Stephens visits Paris with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return disappointed. [illegible] has passed, if it ever existed. The South, by arming the negroes, shows that its resistance is exhausted.

Maximilian had answered the Mexican deputation. He was ready to accept the throne on a free, spontaneous expression of the population, and by a guaranty for integrity in the independence of the country.

From East Tennessee.—The Lynchburg Virginian of Friday last has the following from East Tennessee:

"Before the battle of Chickamauga, 27 regiments of yankee cavalry and mounted infantry, estimated at 14,000, passed Greenville, Tenn., bound eastward, with the intention of making a raid on the Va. & Tenn railroad. Upon receiving intelligence of the defeat at Chickamauga, they retreated west to reinforce Rosecranz, and were met by our forces at London and Sweet Water and driven back. A portion of this force attacked our forces at Bible Ridge, six miles west of Greenville on Saturday the 10th. Our men fought gallantly, defeating and inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Our loss in the engagement was about 50 killed and 200 wounded. Apprehending a flank movement, our forces withdrew to Henderson's, 10 miles east of Greenville. Another engagement took place there, and at Rheatown on Sunday, in which our forces fought desperately, cutting their way through four regiments of the enemy, supported by artillery, who had succeeded in reaching our rear. Our men fell back to Zollicoffer, until the Yankees, heavily reinforced, advanced upon them, when they were withdrawn to Bristol.

Our loss in both days' fights is estimated at 300 killed and wounded. The Union men of East Tennessee say that the yankee loss is estimated at 1,200 killed and wounded.

On Wednesday night the enemy arrived at Bristol, and are reported to have advanced towards Abingdon yesterday with a heavy force, supposed to number eight or ten thousand. Joe Hooker commands in East Tennessee.

From Bragg's Army—ATLANTA, Oct. 15.—The President returned here last night from the army of Tennessee and remains here to-day. It is understood no change will be made in the Army of Tennessee. He leaves to-night for Mississippi by a special train.

All honor to the Cavalry!—The Richmond Whig says:

"As the rear of "The Grand Army" is protected by cavalry, and as Stuart is in advance of our infantry, there has been, of course, a deal of work for our boys with bad saddles to do. And right royally have they done it. Although the story of their achievements has come to us only in fragments, the hundreds of prisoners that pour in day after day tell a very pretty tale of themselves. We hear of seven hundred cavalry, horses and all, captured at a single dash; again of three hundred more; and again of orders received at Gordonsville for the reception of a thousand prisoners, with twice that number of horses and mules.

"Thus far," says an intelligent and well-posted correspondent, "our infantry have not been brought into play." So all this "bagging" has been done by the fellows who have to feed their horses on weeds and pay a dollar a piece for horse shoe nails. Pretty good work; but if they keep on as they have begun, we shall soon be overwhelmed with yankees. We have some ten or twelve thousand of them here now, and they eat like cormorants. No wonder flour has gone up to fifty dollars a barrel.

"Our cavalry are reaping a large crop of laurels, but, at the same time, they are scaring the good people of Richmond out of their senses. The laws of hospitality demand that our "yankee guests" be fed first of all, and as long as possible those laws will be complied with. But if the prisoners keep on coming, the meal tub and the flour barrel will soon give out, and there will be nothing to eat either for yankees or for white folks. It is a very serious business, and if somebody don't make haste to stop Stuart and his men from hauling in the cod-fish gentry, the consequences will be fatal. Our extortioners will be compelled to drag all their flour out of their cellars and garrets, and that will be ruination to the city.

Late from Norfolk.—We have information from Norfolk as late as the 15th. There was great distress in the city. On the very morning that more than 300 ladies and children were to leave for Suffolk, under orders, there came another order from Washington, forbidding their departure. They had sold all their effects, even much of their wearing apparel, in order to reduce the weight of their baggage to 100 pounds, and given up their houses, and then came the order to stop them. They are thus left without homes or provisions.

Along with the above mentioned order came another for the execution of Dr. Wright, (charged with the shooting of a yankee Liutenant named Sanborn,) yesterday at 10 o'clock. When our informant left, the gallows were being prepared at the Fair Grounds, and he doubts not, that ere this, Dr. Wright, the noble, high minded patriot and gentleman, has suffered martyrdom.

Petersburg Express, 17th.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations: Mr Henry Lilly $100, Mr C T Haigh $100, Messs Edw'd J Hale & Sons $100, Mr T S Lutterloh $100.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The armies have moved so far from Richmond that reliable intelligence is not easily had of their operations. We only know that Gen Lee has given Meade no rest in his retreat, and that the continual cavalry fighting has been as constantly successful on our part. Prisoners, in large squads, have been daily sent back to Richmond. Now there are rumors of heavier fights and greater Confederate successes. The Examiner of the 16th says:

"Our trains on the Orange and Alexandria railroad now run to the Rappahannock river. Persons who left that station on Wednesday evening report that A. P. Hill was hotly engaged with the enemy all that day at Warrenton Springs, and that heavy firing was heard in that direction all day. Warrenton Springs are some 12 miles north of Rappahannock station, and 18 or 20 southwest of Manassas junction. It was reported at Rappahannock that Hill had taken 1300 prisoners.

"350 prisoners were brought to this city yesterday, and several hundred more are at Gordonsville awaiting transportation.

"Passengers who reached here last evening from Culpeper state that continual cannonading is going on in the direction of Warrenton. It was reported at Culpeper C. H. that Ewell had fought the enemy on Wednesday and taken 5000 prisoners. At what place this battle was fought report does not say.

"We have given such reports as reach us, being entirely without official or authentic intelligence from our army."

From Northern Virginia.—RAPPAHANNOCK BRIDGE, Oct. 14.—There was a cavalry skirmish at Catlett's Station on Tuesday. The enemy are still fleeing.

Our cavalry surrounded a body of Yankee dismounted cavalry, acting as sharpshooters, at Jeffersonton, on Tuesday, and, after wounding several of them, took over three hundred prisoners. More prisoners are coming.

The country from Culpeper C. H to this point is completely desolated. Negroes, stock and everything carried off. Most of the houses left untenanted were pulled to pieces, and yankee huts built of their material.

The battle-field about Brandy station is literally covered with dead horses.

The Richmond papers of the 17th have the following additional:

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 16.—A severe battle is reported to have taken place near Catlett's Station on Wednesday. The enemy retreated towards Occoquan, where 10,000 of Sedgwick's corps were suddenly attacked by Gen. ——, and it is reported 3000 prisoners were captured. Further particulars not yet received.

75 more prisoners were brought here last night from Stephen's Springs, captured in the affair at Jefferson on Monday last. Small squads of the enemy are frequently picked up in the country recently occupied by them. Five yankee conscripts hailed the returning cars from Rappahannock on Wednesday, and voluntarily came on board.

And passengers from Gordonsville, who arrived at Richmond on Saturday, bring a report of a general engagement, at or near the old Manassas battle-ground, resulting in a defeat of the enemy and the capture of several thousand prisoners. No further particulars received.

The Medical Director of Lee's army had telegraphed to Gordonsville for an ambulance train.

The Citizens' Committee for attending the wounded left Richmond for the seat of war on Saturday.

Nothing official received yet.

CULPEPER C. H., Oct'r 17.—A battle was reported at Catlett's Station on Wednesday in which we took some hundred or more prisoners.

We were fighting at Bristoe Station and driving the enemy back when his skirmishers fell upon McIntosh's artillery, supported by Cook's [North Carolina] brigade. Gen'l Cook was wounded early in the action. The enemy's brigade was thrown into confusion. We captured 5 pieces of artillery, and reinforcements coming up, we were pursuing the enemy at last advices towards Dumfries. Our loss 500 killed and wounded. Gen'ls Posey and Kirkland were wounded, the former badly in the thigh. We took about 1500 prisoners during the day.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Manassas on Thursday. Many rumors afloat but nothing reliable.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Two French war vessels arrived off the bar to-day, and signalled a desire to communicate. Captain Hunter and crew of seven men, in a small boat, were drowned in the harbor this morning. The firing from our batteries continues steady. No response from the enemy.

This is the ninety-eighth day of the seige.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. WILLIAM W. WIDDIFIELD to [illegible]

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Saturday 17th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Capt. Walker Anderson, and daughter of the late Dr. T. N. Cameron of this place.

The funeral will take place from St. John's Church, this afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

At his residence, in Harnett county, on Saturday the 10th inst., HECTOR M. McLEAN, a worthy and respectable citizen of that county, aged about 50 years.

In the town of Franklinsville, on Monday evening, 12th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. KATE B. GRAY, wife of Claburn Gray, and daughter of the late John W. Weisiger of Fayetteville, aged 22 years 9 months and 12 days.

In Raleigh, Oct. 15th, OCTAVIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Col. E. G. and M. H. Haywood, aged 3 years and 2 months.

Of dyptheria, in the neighborhood of Sandy Grove church, on the 25th September, CATHARINE JANE, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McPherson, aged two years, one month and nine days.

Very suddenly of apoplexy, in Robeson county, Sept. 30th, MALCOM CAMPBELL, in the 68th year of his age.

Very suddenly, of apoplexy, in Robeson county, October 3d, COLIN MORRISON, aged about 52 years.

Near Maysville, Bladen county, N. C., Sept. 17th, of diptheria, IRAS ALEVIA, second daughter of A. and M. A. Hurt, aged 4 years. Libbie was a trustful and an affectionate child; she had but few equals and perhaps no superiors. She was a pattern worthy of imitation; never participating in the quarrels and contentions among children, she would rather suffer wrongfully than do wrong. She was seldom if ever seen out of humor, but smooth and even in her disposition, always content with her lot, whether it be good or bad. Why such promising and pious children, that promise a long life of usefulness to the world, are snatched from our midst, remains to be told in the morning of the resurrection. But one thing we do know, that "all things work together for good to those that love God." Then dry up your tears, fond parents, knowing that God does all for the best.

Oh! weep not for Libbie, a dearer head
Ne'er lift the pillowing breast;
The good, the pure, the lovely fled,
When, mingling with the shadowy dead
Libbie meekly went to rest.

D. J. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 19.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 00. Lard 2 00.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 2 00.
Butter 2 50.
Coffee, $8 to $10.
Cotton 75.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $20 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 50 to $2.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 25 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour 60 00 to 65 00.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 5 25. Wheat 10 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 3 50. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 1 00, dry 2 00.
Iron—Swedes $1 25.
Leather—Upper 7 00 to 10 00 per lb., Sole $6 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $25 to $40 per gallon; Apple Brandy $25 to $40; Peach Brandy $25 to $40.
Molasses—Country made $6 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12.
Nails—$150 per keg, retailing at 1 50 to 1 75 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 22½ cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 75 to 2 25.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 80 cts. per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

PISTOL FOUND,

ON the Asheboro road, between Marley's Mills and Matthew's—within a mile or two of the latter place. The owner can have it by describing the Pistol, and paying the cost of advertising. Apply by letter, to the subscriber at Fayetteville.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Oct. 17, 1863. 73-2tpd

Moore County Commoner.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—There are many persons in our community who desire to vote for Capt. JAMES D. McIVER to represent Moore county in the next Legislature. Knowing him well and having implicit confidence in him and believing him to be well qualified to discharge the duties of a Representative, we intend to support him. We know him to be no original secessionist, but we know him to be a sound conservative man, who will discharge any duty that is imposed on him by his countrymen at home or upon the battle-field.

MANY CITIZENS.

Annexed is Capt. McIver's Card, published some weeks ago:—

BIVOUAC 26TH N. C. T., ARMY NORTH VA., NEAR ORANGE C. H., Aug. 13, 1863.

Fellow-Citizens of Moore County: In answer to the inquiry whether I will consent for my name to be run as a Candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the representative in the Legislature of N. C. from our county, I have simply to say that I am a servant of my country and as such feel it my duty to serve in whatever capacity you may see fit to assign me—promising at the same time, if elected, to spare no pains to uphold and defend the best interests of our State. I have no political ambition to gratify; I only desire to do my whole duty, be that what it may. Those of you who know me best, know what course I have pursued in this unholy and unnatural war. I think I stand acquitted before high Heaven and the eyes of an impartial people from the beginning of this struggle to the present time. I was no *secessionist;* I am proud of it. My position was—*Union if possible, Secession if necessary.* When Lincoln proclaimed war against the South secession was thereby forced upon us. I at once volunteered, laid aside my pleasant pursuit, left home and all its endearments and entered the army. With what fidelity I have served my country since then it remains for others to say. By the blessings of Providence I am still alive and still willing to offer my life a sacrifice on the altar of my country. I am proud I can say I am a North Carolinian: her dearest interest I am determined to defend. With all my heart do I say of her, "Whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried." Having undergone untold hardships from the beginning of the war to the present time, no one can desire peace more earnestly than I do, yet I am opposed to considering any terms short of a final and an honorable settlement of the question. You may judge my future course by the past, and rest assured, that should it be your will to elect me, I will do all I may be able, for the best interest of our County, our State and whole Country.

Your ob'dt servant, JAMES D. McIVER.

NOTICE

I WISH to employ a gentleman without a family, who is competent to teach the English branches well, a good scholar, to teach a few boys at my house in Brunswick county. A liberal price will be paid. Address me at Wilmington.

I also want to employ a competent OVERSEER to take charge of my plantation in Robeson county. A single man preferred. I will give a good price for the right kind of a man, and do not want one unless he is qualified.

DAN'L L. RUSSELL.

Oct. 19, 1863. 73-4tpd

Notice to Common School Teachers.

THE Committee of Examination for Common School Teachers for Robeson county, will attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 7th day of November, for the purpose of examining Teachers. As this will be the last meeting for 1863, punctual attendance is necessary.

NEILL McNEILL, Chm'n.

Oct. 15, 1863. 73*2tpd

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 26.

IN accordance with instructions from the War Department, persons liable to conscription will be assigned, at the Camp of Instruction, to regiments of their choice in General Lee's or Bragg's army until further orders.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT, Command't of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. 73-4t

BANK OF CAPE FEAR, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 108.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on 1st November.

I. G. BURR, Cash'r.

Oct. 17, 1863. 73-2t

Salt for Sale.

100 BUSHELS dry, made 11 months ago. Apply to me or Isaac Hollingsworth. Prefer to sell the whole in one or two lots.

THEOP'S EVANS.

Oct. 16, 1863. 73-3tpd

WOOD.

PERSONS who want Car loads of PINE WOOD of five cords each, can be promptly supplied by procuring from the undersigned tickets for the same.

BEVERLY ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1863. 73-3tpd

NOTICE.

THE two firms of B. G. WORTH & CO., and WORTH & DANIEL have combined, and will continue the **General Commission and Forwarding Business,** At the old stand of T. C. & B. G. Worth, as successors to that concern, under the style of WORTH & CO. By prompt and faithful attention to business they hope to retain the liberal patronage bestowed on each when doing business separately.

Orders for Salt promptly executed at market price.

WORTH & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 8, 1863. 73-3m

B. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH. N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 16, 1863. 73-12m

LOST,

ON the road from Cedar Falls to Egypt, between Cedar Falls and Mr. H. W. Dixon's one PISTOL, Colt's patent. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at either of the following places: Mr. J. Goldston's, Mr H. W. Dixon's, Mr. A. Lawrence's, or delivering it to me at Fayetteville.

W. H. NEWBEURY.

Oct. 16, 1863. 73-4tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will be in Lumberton on and for two weeks previous to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, on the fourth Monday in November next, to settle the Estate of R. E. Troy, deceased, as far as possible. All persons having claims for or against the same, will please call on me and settle promptly.

MARY TROY, Ex'x.

Oct. 13, 1863. 73*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

D. W. Hurley, Adm'r of Elizabeth Allen, vs Enoch Spivey and wife and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Enoch Spivey and wife Zilpha and John Allen reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1863.

73*6t J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

Sale Postponed.

THE SALE advertised in the Observer of Jail Lot, Iron and Brick at Lumberton, is postponed until Saturday the 14th Nov., 1863. Proposals for building a new Jail will be received until Monday the 23d of November. Plans and specifications will be furnished on 14th Nov., the day of the above sale.

R. S. FRENCH, Chairman.

Oct. 16, 1863. 73-ts

☞ **The Rev. Dr. Wm. Hooper** expects to be at the Mount Vernon School in a few days.

Oct. 15, 1863. 72-2t

Taken up as an Estray,

BY J K Gibson, one old COW, red and white spotted; with long horns, ear mark swallow fork in right ear, valued at $60. The said Gibson lives 5 miles North of Haywood, on New Hope Creek, Chatham county, N. C. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay expenses and get her.

WM. GUNTER, Ranger.

Oct. 14, 1863. 73*2t

GETTYSBURG—AN INTERIOR VIEW.

Blackwood's Magazine was represented at Gettysburg by a writer who publishes his diary in the September number of that publication. His account of the march, battle and retreat is very long, and is interesting because of the intelligence he derived from headquarters. We condense some portions of it:

Tuesday, June 30.—This morning, before marching from Chambersburg, Gen. Longstreet introduced me to the commander-in-chief. Gen. Lee is, almost without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw. He is fifty-six years old, tall, broad-shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance; and his manners are most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing, or swearing, and his bitterest enemy never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well-worn long grey jacket, a high black felt hat, and blue trousers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms, and the only mark of his military rank are the three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

Wednesday, July 1.—At 2 P. M. firing became distinctly audible in our front, and although it increased as we progressed, it did not seem to be very heavy.

At 3 P. M. we began to meet wounded men coming to the rear, and the number of these soon increased most rapidly, some hobbling along, others on stretchers carried by the ambulance corps, and others in the ambulance wagons; many of the latter were stripped nearly naked, and displayed very bad wounds. This spectacle, so revolting to a person unaccustomed to such sights, produced no impression whatever upon the advancing troops, who certainly go under fire with the most perfect nonchalance; they show no enthusiasm or excitement, but the most complete indifference. This is the effect of two years' almost uninterrupted fighting. * * * At 4:30 P. M. we came in sight of Gettysburg, and joined Gen. Lee and Gen. Hill, who were on the top of one of the ridges which form the peculiar features of the country round Gettysburg. We could see the enemy retreating upon one of the opposite ridges, pursued by the Confederates with loud yells.

The position into which the enemy had been driven was evidently a strong one. His right appeared to rest on a cemetery, on the top of a high ridge to the right of Gettysburg, as we looked at it.

Gen. Hill now came up and told me he had been very unwell all day, and, in fact, he looks very delicate. He said he had two of his divisions engaged, and had driven the enemy four miles into his present position, capturing a great many prisoners, some cannon and some colors; he said, however, that the yankees had fought with a determination unusual to them. He pointed out a railway cutting, in which they had made a good stand; also a field, in the centre of which he had seen a man plant the regimental color, round which the regiment had fought for some time with much obstinacy, and when at last it was obliged to retreat, the color-bearer retired last of all, turning around every now and then to shake his fist at the advancing rebels. Gen. Hill said he felt sorry when he saw this gallant yankee meet his doom.

At 4:45 all became comparatively quiet on our left and in the cemetery, but volleys of musketry on the right told us that Longstreet's infantry were advancing, and the onward progress of the smoke showed that he was progressing favorably; but about 6:30 there seemed to be a check, and even a slight retrograde movement. Soon after 7 Gen. Lee got a report, by signal, from Longstreet to say "we are doing well."

A little before dark the firing dropped off in every direction, and soon ceased altogether.

In the fight to-day near 6,000 prisoners had been taken, and 10 guns. About 20,000 men must have been on the field on the Confederate side. The enemy had two *corps d'armee* engaged. All the prisoners belong, I think, to the First and Eleventh corps. This day's work is called "a brisk little scurry," and all anticipate a "big battle" to-morrow. * * * *

At supper this evening, Gen. Longstreet spoke of the enemy's position as being very formidable. He also said that they would doubtless entrench themselves strongly during the night.

Thursday, July 2.—We all got up at 3.30 A. M. and breakfasted a little before daylight. * * I arrived at 5 A. M. at the same commanding position we were on yesterday, and I climbed up a tree, in company with Capt. Schreibert, of the Prussian army. * * *

Just below us were seated Gens. Lee, Hill, Longstreet and Hood in consultation, the two latter assisting their deliberations by the truly American custom of whittling sticks. * *

At 7 A. M. I rode over part of the ground with Gen. Longstreet, and saw him disposing McLaws' division for to-day's fight. The enemy occupied a series of high ridges, the tops of which were covered with trees, but the intervening valleys were mostly open, and partly under cultivation. The cemetery was on their right, and their left appeared to rest upon a high rocky hill. The enemy's forces, which were now supposed to comprise nearly the whole Potomac army, were concentrated into a space apparently not more than a couple of miles in length.

The Confederates enclosed them in a sort of semi-circle, and the extreme extent of our position must have been from five to six miles at least. Ewell was on our left; his headquarters in a church (with a high cupola) at Gettysburg; Hill in the centre; and Longstreet on the right. Our ridges were also covered with pine woods at the tops and generally on the rear slopes. The artillery of both sides confronted each other at the edges of these belts of trees, the troops being completely hidden. The enemy was evidently entrenched, but the Southerns had not broken ground at all. A dead silence reigned till 4.45 P. M. and no one would have imagined that such masses of men and such powerful artillery were about to commence the work of destruction at that hour.

Only two divisions of Longstreet were present to-day—viz: McLaws' and Hood's—Pickett being still in the rear. * * *

At 2 p. m. Gen. Longstreet advised me, if I wished to have a good view of the battle, to return to my tree of yesterday. I did so, and remained there with Lawley and Capt. Schreibert during the rest of the afternoon. But until 4.45 p. m. all was profoundly still, and we began to doubt whether a fight was coming off to-day at all. At that time, however, Longstreet suddenly commenced a heavy cannonade on the right. Ewell immediately took it up on the left. The enemy replied with at least equal fury, and in a few moments the firing along the whole line was as heavy as it is possible to conceive. * * * *

So soon as the firing began, Gen. Lee joined Hill just below our tree, and he remained there nearly all the time, looking through his field glass —sometimes talking to Hill and sometimes to Col. Long, of his staff. But generally he sat quite alone on a stump of a tree.

What I remarked especially was, that during the whole time the firing continued he only sent one message and only received one report. It is evidently his system to arrange the plan thoroughly with the three corps commanders, and then leave them the duty of modifying and carrying it out to the best of their abilities. * *

But finding, that to see the actual fighting it was absolutely necessary to go into the thick of the thing, I determined to make my way to Gen. Longstreet. It was then about 2.30. After passing Gen. Lee and his staff, I rode on through the woods in the direction in which I had left Longstreet. I soon began to meet many wounded men returning from the front; many of them asked in piteous tones the way to a doctor or an ambulance. The further I got, the greater became the number of the wounded. At last it came to a perfect stream of them flocking through the woods in numbers as great as the crowd in Oxford street in the middle of the day. Some were walking alone on crutches composed of two rifles, others were supported by men less badly wounded than themselves, and others were carried on stretchers by the ambulance corps; but in no case did I see a sound man helping the wounded to the rear, unless he carried the red badge of the ambulance corps. They were still under a heavy fire; the shells were continually bringing down great limbs of trees, and carrying further destruction amongst this melancholy procession. I saw all this in much less time than it takes to write it, and although astonished to meet such vast numbers of wounded, I had not seen enough to give me any idea of the real extent of the mischief.

When I got close up to Gen. Longstreet I saw one of his regiments advancing through the woods in good order; so thinking I was just in time to see the attack, I remarked to the General that *"I wouldn't have missed this for anything."* Longstreet was seated at the top of a snake fence at the edge of the wood, and looking perfectly calm and undisturbed. He replied, laughing: *"The devil you wouldn't! I would like to have missed it very much: we've attacked and been repulsed; look there!"*

For the first time I then had a view of the open space between the two positions, and saw it covered with Confederates slowly and sulkily returning towards us in small broken parties, under a heavy fire of artillery. But the fire where we were was not so bad as further to the rear; for although the air seemed alive with shell, yet the greater number burst behind us.

The General told me that Pickett's division had succeeded in carrying the enemy's position and capturing his guns, but after remaining there twenty minutes it had been forced to retire, on the retreat of Heth and Pettigrew on his left.

Soon afterwards I joined Gen. Lee, who had in the meanwhile, come to the front on becoming aware of the disaster. Gen. Lee was perfectly sublime. He was engaged in rallying and encouraging the broken troops, and was riding about a little in front of the wood quite alone—the whole of his staff being engaged in a similar manner farther to the rear. His face, which is always placid and cheerful, did not show signs of the slightest disappointment, care or annoyance, and he was addressing to every soldier he met a few words of encouragement, such as, "all this will come right in the end; we'll talk it over afterwards; but, in the meantime, all good men must rally. We want all good and true men just now," &c. He spoke to all the wounded men that passed him, and the slightly wounded he exhorted "to bind up their hurts and take up a musket" in this emergency. Very few failed to answer his appeal, and I saw many badly wounded men take off their hats and cheer him.

He said to me, "This has been a sad day for us, Colonel—a sad day; but we can't expect always to gain victories." He was also kind enough to advise me to get into some more sheltered position.

Notwithstanding the misfortune which had so suddenly befallen him, Gen. Lee seemed to ob- [illegible] mounted officer began licking his horse for shying at the bursting of a shell, he called out "Don't whip him, captain, don't whip him, I've got just such another foolish horse myself, and whipping does no good."

I happened to see a man lying flat on his face in a small ditch, and I remarked that I didn't think he seemed dead; this drew Gen Lee's attention to the man, who commenced groaning dismally. Finding appeals to his patriotism of no avail, Gen. Lee had him ignominiously set on his legs by some neighboring gunners.

I saw Gen. Wilcox (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him, and explained, almost crying, the state of his brigade. Gen. Lee immediately shook hands with him and said, cheerfully, "Never mind, General, *all this has been* MY *fault*—it is *I* that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it the best way you can."

It is difficult to exaggerate the critical state of affairs as they appeared about this time. If the enemy or their General had shown any enterprise there is no saying what might have happened. Gen. Lee and his officers were evidently fully impressed with a sense of the situation; yet there was much less noise, fuss, or confusion of orders, than at any ordinary field day; the men, as they were rallied in the wood, were brought up in detachments and lay down quiet and coolly in the positions assigned them.

At 6 p. m., we heard a long and continuous yankee cheer, which we first imagined was an indication of an advance, but it turned out to be their reception of a general officer, whom we saw riding down the line, followed by about thirty horsemen.

Soon afterwards I rode to the extreme front, where there were four pieces of rifled cannon almost without any infantry support. To the non-withdrawal of these guns is to be attributed the otherwise surprising inactivity of the enemy.

I was immediately surrounded by a sergeant and about half-a-dozen gunners, who seemed in excellent spirits and full of confidence in spite of their exposed situation. The sergeant expressed his ardent hope that the yankees might have spirit enough to advance and receive the dose he had in readiness for them. They spoke in admiration of the advance of Pickett's division, and of the manner in which Pickett himself had led it. When they observed Gen. Lee they said: "We've not lost confidence in the old man; this day's work won't do him no harm. 'Uncle Robert' will get us into Washington yet; you bet he will."

Whilst we were talking, the enemy's skirmishers began to advance slowly, and several ominous sounds in quick succession told us that we were attracting their attention, and that it was necessary to break up the conclave. I therefore turned round and took leave of these cheery and plucky gunners.

Saturday, July 4.—Lawley, the Austrian, and I, walked up to the front about eight o'clock, and on our way we met Gen. Longstreet, who was in a high state of amusement and good humor. A flag of truce had just come over from the enemy, and its bearer announced among other things that "Gen. Longstreet was wounded and a prisoner, but would be taken care of." Gen. Longstreet sent back word that he was extremely grateful, but that, being neither wounded nor a prisoner, he was quite able to take care of himself. The iron endurance of Gen. Longstreet is most extraordinary; he seems to require neither food nor sleep. Some of his staff now fell fast asleep directly they got off their horses, they were so exhausted from the last three days' work.

Gen. Longstreet talked to me a long time about the battle. He said the mistake they had made was in not concentrating the army more, and making the attack yesterday with 30,000 men instead of 15,000. The advance had been in three lines, and the troops of Hill's corps who gave way were young soldiers who had never been under fire before. He thought the enemy would have attacked had the guns been withdrawn. Had they done so at that particular moment, immediately after the repulse, it would have been awkward; but in that case he had given orders for the advance of Hood's division and McLaws' on the right. I think, after all, that Gen. Meade was right not to advance—his men would never have stood the tremendous fire of artillery they would have been exposed to.

Rather over 7000 yankees were captured during the three days—3500 took the parole; the remainder are now being marched to Richmond, escorted by the remains of Pickett's division.

Wagons, horses, mules and cattle captured in Pennsylvania, the solid advantages of this campaign, have been passing slowly along this road (Fairfield) all day; those taken by Ewell are particularly admired. So interminable was this train that it soon became evident that we should not be able to start till late at night. As soon as it became dark we all lay round a big fire, and I heard reports coming in from the different generals that the enemy was retiring, and had been doing so all day long. McLaws reported nothing in his front but cavalry videttes.

But this, of course, could make no difference to Gen. Lee's plans; ammunition he must have—he had failed to capture it from the enemy (according to precedent); and as his communications with Virginia were intercepted, he was compelled to fall back towards Winchester, and draw his supplies from thence.

Gen. Milroy had kindly left an ample stock at that town when he made his precipitate exit some weeks ago. The army was also encumbered with an enormous wagon train, the spoils of Pennsylvania, which it is highly desirable to get safe over the Potomac.

Sunday, July 5.—The night was very bad—thunder and lightning, torrents of rain—the road knee deep in mud and water, and often blocked up with wagons "come to grief." I pitied the wretched plight of the unfortunate soldiers who were to follow us.

At noon Gens. Lee and Longstreet arrived, and halted close to us. Soon afterwards Ewell came up. This is the first time I ever saw him. He is rather a remarkable looking old soldier, with a bald head and prominent nose, and rather a haggard, sickly face; having so lately lost his leg above the knee, he is still a complete cripple, and falls off his horse occasionally. Directly he dismounts he has to be put on crutches. He was Stonewall Jackson's coadjutor during the celebrated Valley campaigns, and he used to be a great swearer—in fact, he is said to have been the only person who was unable to restrain that propensity before Jackson; but since his late (rather romantic) marriage, he has (to use an American expression) *"joined the church."* When I saw him he was in a great state of disgust in consequence of the supposed loss of his wagons, and refused to be comforted by Gen. Lee.

Monday, July 6.—I am now about to leave the Southern States, after travelling quite alone throughout their entire length and breadth, including Texas and the trans-Mississippi country, for nearly three months and a half, during which time I have been thrown amongst all classes of the population—the highest, the lowest, and the most lawless. Although many were sore about the conduct of England, I never received an uncivil word from anybody, but, on the contrary, I have been treated by all with more than kindness. I have never met a man who was not anxious for a termination of the war; and I have never met a man, woman or child, who contemplated its termination possible without an entire separation from the now detested yankee. I have never been asked for alms or gratuity by any man or woman, black or white. Every one knew who I was, and all spoke to me with the greatest confidence. I have rarely heard any person complain of the almost total ruin which has befallen so many. All are prepared to undergo still greater sacrifices—they contemplate and prepare to receive great reverses which it is impossible to avert. They look to a successful termination of the war as certain, although few are sanguine enough to fix a speedy date for it, and nearly all bargain for its lasting at least all Lincoln's presidency. I have lived in bivouacs with all the Southern armies, which are as distinct from one another as the British is from the Austrian, and I have never once seen an instance of insubordination.

Gen. Magruder.—Some persons may think that the account from the Trans-Mississippi, which represents that Magruder defeated twelve thousand of the enemy, destroying and capturing several gunboats, and taking three hundred and eighty-five prisoners, all with only forty-two men, "mostly Irish," is a little extravagant. It may seem so, but it would not be safe to reject it on that account. It was never ascertained exactly how fast Eclipse could run; he beat every horse run against him so easily, that he was never put up to his full speed. So it has not yet been ascertained what disproportion of numbers between his own and the enemy's forces would render it impossible for Magruder to win a victory. At Bethel, with four or five hundred men, he routed the enemy with four or five thousand, and lost only one man. At Yorktown, with about seven thousand five hundred men, he kept McClellan at bay with over a hundred thousand, till Johnsotn could arrive with his army of Manassas. At Galveston he rigged up some fishing smacks and attacked a squadron of men-of-war, capturing, destroying and dispersing all before him. Now, with forty-two men, he routs an army of twelve thousand—and as if to add to the marvellousness of the performance, he does it after he is dead, for we have positive and strictly reliable information from the Yankees that he was assassinated some time ago at Galveston by a Lieutenant!

Rich'd Whig.

John Morgan.—The Indianapolis Sentinel says: The individual who is now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, because of his purposeless raid through Indiana and Ohio, has, although he has got his head shaved, a stock of chivalry about him. We are informed by a United States army officer that when he reached Versailles, Ripley county, this side of the Ohio line, he found in the safe of the Clerk's office three hundred thousand dollars done up in packages, sent home by soldiers in our ranks, fighting for their country and our own glorious flag, to their families. Morgan had the money in his hands, but, understanding from whom it was and what its destination, immediately returned it, remarking that if it was Uncle Sam's money he would take it, but never would he plunder any brave man in the field, conscientiously performing his duty as he understood it. There is a streak of honor and chivalry about this "thief" called Morgan, as we have before remarked.

The Patent Office.—During the three months ending with the 30th ult., twenty-three patents have been issued from the Confederate States Patent Office. The following are from this State: Benjamin Cook, Kinston, N. C., explosive apparatus, July 10th. M. Waterhouse and W. Whealan, varnish, Charlotte, July 25th. Toomer Holland, Charlotte, process of producing copperas.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I am pained to see the drift that some writers for newspapers and talkers in cities are trying to give to the much complained of sin of speculation so rife in the Confederate States. That it is a great evil and should if practicable be arrested, none are more convinced than myself; but I fear there is no power in the compass of the Government or local authorities that can do it;—moral suasion, perhaps the most probable and only remedy for the evil, will, I fear, fail to abate the nuisance. And why do I think so? "The love of money is the root of all evil," and this principle seems to have the controlling influence of the human heart. A greed for gain, more than any other one thing, governs the motives and controls the pursuits of all men, especially the American people. This principle, so universal and so deeply seated in the hearts of our people, is with very many—in every class of society—unmistakeably stronger and more controling than their patriotism or their obligation to their country. But I digress from the purpose I had in view, prompting this article. I said I was pained to see the drift attempted to be given this evil of speculation by newspapers, &c. In the Observer of 21st ult., I saw copied an address to the Planters written by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, the burthen of which seems to be to fix the crying sin of speculation on that particular class of our population. He says "I do not mean that you alone are responsible for the high prices; I do not mean that there are no other causes tending to this: But I do mean to say unhesitatingly, that you planters are mainly, almost solely, to blame for this frightful evil of high prices and consequent depreciated currency now cursing this otherwise afflicted land." And upon this sentiment is based the whole address; and now, Messrs. Editors, you will please pardon me, but I must say I feel surprised that countenance and currency should have been given to any such article by any of the public journals of the South. Why sirs, it is as fallacious and mischievous as it is void of sound discretion and reason. The attempt to fix on a certain class of our population the stigma of having originated and leading in this "frightful evil of high prices" is a move—though I hope not intended—to classify, divide and distract the people, exciting passion and ill feeling if not dangerous and mischievous hostilities between classes, from which would result the most ruinous consequences,—a probable state of things that I had rather leave to the imagination than see portrayed in print.

That the planters, as you remarked, have unfortunately fallen into the current of the present state of things, no one will deny; but they have done so more from the force of circumstances and necessity than from a spirit of avarice and speculation, and instead of being leaders, they are laggards in this race to make money, as a comparison of the appended prices of articles of prime necessity which they have to buy, with the prices of the produce they make for sale, will clearly show. To illustrate this fact, I append a table showing the prices at the commencement of the war, and the prices now charged for articles by the trader that the planter is compelled to buy to carry on his farm; and also the principal articles which the farmer makes for sale, together with the per centage advance of price of each article. The table shows that the trader far outstrips the planter in their haste to be rich, and that the trader's profits at this time are 220 per cent., more than two to one, in advance of the planters. I deem it imprudent to elaborate this matter further and regret that the address of the Courier's correspondent made it necessary to introduce this comparison; he must, I think, have written and published it without due reflection. W.

Articles.	Old Prices	Present Prices.	Increase per cent.	Increase average per cent.
Iron	6 cts pr lb,	$1 pr lb,	1600,	
Salt	50c pr bus,	$25 pr bush,	5000,	
Brogans.	1 50 per pr,	$35 pr pair,	2300,	
Leather	25c per lb,	$7 per lb,	2800,	
Domestics	10c per yd,	1.50 per yd,	1500,	
			5)13200	2640
Corn	$1 pr bush,	$8 pr bush,	800,	
Wheat	$1 pr bush,	$12 pr bush,	1200,	
Bacon	10c pr lb,	$2 pr lb,	2000,	
Beef	5c pr lb,	60c pr lb,	1000,	
Cotton	10c pr lb,	60c pr lb,	600,	
			5600	1120
			difference,	1520

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND Co., 5th Oct., 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I enclose a short article for publication in the Observer. If the views therein expressed meet with your approval, you will please urge them upon the attention of those in authority. There is no *actual* suffering with us among the soldiers' families, and perhaps very little any where, but there is an indefinable dread that in the dark future they are to suffer want. Could it be known, therefore, that there was a surplus in the hands of the Government for their use, it would relieve their minds from the most painful anxiety. No county perhaps has done more for the soldiers' families than the county of Richmond. At the last April Term of the County Court the Relief Committee submitted a report which contains the following gratifying statement: "That the soldiers' families are well provided for, that many are better off than ever before, that they are supplied with provisions at mere nominal rates, and that in no instance has a soldier's family paid *as much* as the market price for any of the necessaries of life." There has been no report since April. In a greater portion of the county they are still well provided for, but in other portions they are beginning to experience a difficulty in securing the necessaries of life, partly from a scarcity of these articles and partly from an unwillingness of those who hold them to sell.

The farmers generally speak very encouragingly of their corn crops, which they are now busily engaged in gathering. The pea crop is almost a failure.

W.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES; HOW TO PROVIDE FOR SUGGESTED.

How to provide the indigent families of our soldiers with the means of living is now a subject of serious concern. Provisions, already ruinously high, are daily advancing, and to add to the difficulty there is a growing indisposition on the part of many producers to sell at any price. Various benevolent schemes have been suggested for overcoming this difficulty, but no one of them, so far as I can judge, is likely to afford more than temporary relief. In some localities, where the farmers are wealthy and patriotic, much has been done, and much will continue to be done, but in other less favored sections, and these are by far the most numerous points, the indigent must suffer during the coming winter, unless a remedy be provided commensurate with their wants. It has occurred to me that that much and unjustly abused act of the last Congress known as the Tithing Act, if properly carried out, will provide that remedy. There can be little doubt if the officers charged with the execution of this law will faithfully discharge their duty in collecting of every tax-payer the amount due the Government, and in providing against waste when it has been gathered, that there will be the greatest abundance not only for the soldiers in the field, but for their families at home. The correctness of this supposition can be verified in the course of a few weeks. The assessors will shortly be on their round of duty, assessing such crops as have already been secured, who, if instructed so to do, could ascertain, in advance of the entire crops being gathered, with approximate accuracy the amount of provisions which each section will contribute, and from statistics thus furnished the proper officer could determine the question of excess. If in this investigation a surplus be found to exist beyond the wants of the army, I would propose that it should be distributed as follows: let the Post Quarter Master of each district divide it among the Relief Committees in proportion to the necessities of their several localities, they paying therefor according to a scale of prices to be fixed by the Government. In this way the indigent would be able to supply themselves with the necessaries of life at uniform and reasonable rates, and those who have been loud in their denunciation of the Tithing Act would be forced to cease their caviling on witnessing its beneficent operations in every neighborhood. * * *

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Richmond Examiner of the 10th inst., makes the following remarkable statements:—

"The Vicomte de St. Romain has been sent by the French Government to ours to negotiate for the exportation of the tobacco bought for France by French agents.

"The Confederate States Government has at last consented to allow the tobacco to leave the country, provided the French Government will send its own vessels for it.

"The latter *will* send French ships, accompanied by armed convoys.

"To this the United States Government objects *in toto*.

"Vicomte de St. Romain is now making his way to New York to send the result of his mission, through the French consul, to the Emperor.

"The French frigates in New York are there on this errand."

It is strange that no other Richmond paper has said a word, *pro or con*, about this. Nor has the Examiner again alluded to the matter. If true, it indicates that the crisis between France and the United States is near at hand.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable. We divide the State into four Districts, as heretofore.

DISTRICT No. 1 is to consist of all the counties east of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, $15 per bbl of 5 bush, 56 lbs to the bushel
Meal, 3 15 per bush of 48 lbs
Bacon 1 00 per lb
Pork, net 60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross 50 00 per 100 lbs
Lard, 1 00 per lb
Wheat, 6 00 per bu of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour, 30 00 per bbl, 196 lbs, 1st quality, superfine
Wheat Bran 50c per bu of 17 lbs
Shorts, 75c per bu of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff, 1 45 per bu of 37 lbs
Oats, sheaf, 2 50 per 100 lbs
Oats, shelled, 2 00 per bu of 32 lbs
Rye, cleaned, 4 00 per bu of 56 lbs
Peas, 3 50 per bu, measured
Beans, 3 50 per bu, measured
Potatoes, sweet, 2 50 per bu, measured,
" Irish, 3 50 per bu, measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8.50 per bu of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 per bu of 38 lbs
Dried Apples, peeled, 4 00 per bu of 28 lbs
Onions, 6 00 per bu
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 per 100 lbs
Other Hay and Fodder, 2 00 per 100 lbs
Shucks, 1 50 per 100 lbs
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 per 100 lbs
Straw, Rice, 1 00 per 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, 7 00 per head pr mo
Ditto, common, near town, 5 00 per head per month
Ditto, 1st quality, in country, 4 00 per head per mo
Ditto, common, in country, 3 00 per head per mo
Horses, extra fine.—
1st quality artillery, 500 00 per head
2d " " 400 00 per head
3d " " 300 00 per head
Mules, extra fine.—
1st quality, 500 00 per head
2d quality, 400 00 per head
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 per lb
" " unwashed, 3 00 per lb
Salt, dry and clean, 15 00 per bu of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 per 100 lbs
Candles, tallow, 1 00 per lb
Vinegar, cider, 90c per gallon
" manufactured, 45c per gallon
Whiskey and Brandy, 8 00 per gallon
Sugar, clarified, 1 50 per lb
" fair brown, 1 00 per lb
" coarse damp brown, 50c per lb
Molasses, 8 00 per gallon
Sirup from Chinese cane, 5 00 per gallon
Rice, 20c per lb
Coffee, 3 50 per lb
Tea, green, 10 00 per lb
" black, 7 00 per lb
Iron, good old railroad, 160 00 per ton
" pig, 1st quality, 125 00 per ton
" " 2d quality, 110 00 per ton
" " 3d quality, 100 00 per ton
" bloom, 180 00 per ton
" smith's round bar, and plate, 380 00 per ton
Leather, harness, 3 50 per lb
" sole, 3 00 per lb
" upper, 3 50 per lb
Beef cattle, stall fed, 40c per lb
" " grass fed, 35c per lb
Sheep, fair, 25 00 per head.

DISTRICT No. 2 is to consist of all the counties west of the aforesaid counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, inclusive, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn, 20 00 per bbl of 5 bu, 56 lbs to the bu
Meal, 4 15 per bu of 48 lbs to the bu
Bacon, 1 00 per lb
Pork, net, 60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross, 50 00 per 100 lbs
Lard 1 00 per lb
Wheat, 6 00 per bu of 60 lbs, for choice white
Flour 30 00 per bbl of 196 lbs, 1st quality superfine
Wheat Bran, 50c per bu of 17 lbs
Shorts, 75c per bu of 22 lbs
Ship stuff, 1 45 per bu of 37 lbs
Brown stuff, 95c per bu of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf, 2 60 per 100 lbs
Oats, shelled, 2 10 per bu of 32 lbs
Rye, clean, 4 00 per bu of 56 lbs
Peas, 3 50 per bu, measured
Beans, 3 50 per bu, measured
Potatoes, sweet, 2 50 per bu, measured
" Irish, 3 50 per bu, measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 per bu of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 per bu of 38 lbs
Dried Apples, peeled, 4 00 per bu of 28 lbs
Onions, 9 00 per bu, measured
Hay, clean Timothy, 3 00 per 100 lbs
Other Hay and Fodder, 2 50 per 100 lbs
Shucks, 1 50 per 100 lbs
Straw, Wheat and Rye, 1 00 per 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, 7 00 pr head month
" 2d quality, " 5 00 pr head month
" 1st quality, country, 5 00 pr head month
" common " 3 00 pr head month
Horses, extra fine,—
1st quality artillery, 500 00 per head
2d quality " 400 00 per head
3d quality " 300 00 per head
Mules, extra fine,—
1st quality, 500 00 per head
2d quality, 400 00 per head
Wool, fair, washed, 4 00 per lb
" " unwashed, 3 00 per lb
Salt, dry and clean, 18 00 per bu of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry, 40 00 per 100 lbs
Candles, tallow, 1 00 per lb
Vinegar, cider, 90c per gallon
" manufactured, 45c per gallon
Whiskey and Brandy, 8 00 per gallon
Sugar, clarified, 1 50 per lb
" fair brown, 1 00 per lb
" coarse damp brown, 50c per lb
Molasses, 8 00 per gallon
Sirup from Chinese cane, 5 00 per gallon
Rice, 23c per lb
Coffee, 3 50 per lb
Tea, green, 10 00 per lb
" black, 7 00 per lb
Iron, good old railroad, 160 00 per ton
" pig, 1st quality, 125 00 per ton
" " 2d quality, 110 00 per ton
" " 3d quality, 100 00 per ton
" bloom, 180 00 per ton
" smith's round, bar and plate, 380 80 per ton
Leather, harness, 3 50 per lb
" sole, 3 00 per lb
" upper, 3 50 per lb
Beef cattle, stall fed, 35c per lb
" " grass fed, 30c per lb
Sheep, fair, 25 00 per head

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the Counties west and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, exclusive, and in said counties, the prices shall be as follows:

Corn $18 00 pr bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to bushel
Meal 3 75 pr bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel
Bacon $1 pr lb
Pork, nett, $60 pr 100 lbs.
" gross, 50 00 pr 100 lbs
Lard 1 00 pr lb
Wheat 5 50 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 27 50 pr bbl of 196 lbs first quality super
Wheat bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 45c pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 1 95 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf 2 50 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled 3 00 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean 4 00 pr bushel of 56 lbs.
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel
Potatoes, sweet 3 50 pr bushel measured
" Irish 3 50 " "
Dried Peaches, peeled 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" unpeeled 4 50 " "
Dried Apples, peeled 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel measured
Hay, clean timothy 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other hay and fodder 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, wheat and rye 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, pr month 7 00 pr head, month
Pasturage, common, near town, pr month 5 00 " "
Pasturage, 1st quality in the country pr month 5 00 " "
Pasturage, common, " " " 3 00 " "
Horses, extra fine
" 1st quality artillery $500 pr head
" 2d " " $400 "
" 3d " " $300 "
Mules, extra fine
" 1st quality $500 pr head
" 2d " $400 "
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb.
" " unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt, dry and clean 20 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry 40 00 pr 100 lbs
Candles, tallow 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider 80c pr gal
" manufactured 40 pr gal
Whiskey and brandy 8 00 pr gal
Sugar, clarified 1 50 pr lb
" fair brown 1 00 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 50c pr lb
Molasses 8 00 pr gal
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gal
Rice 25c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 "
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" pig, 2d " 110 00 "
" pig, 3d " 100 00 "
" bloom 180 00 "
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 00 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 00 pr lb
" upper 3 50 "
Beef Cattle, stall fed 30c pr lb
" grass fed 25c "
Sheep, fair 25 00 pr head

DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all Counties west of and including said counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn $17 50 pr barrel of 5 bushels 56 lbs to bushel
Meal 3 65 pr bushel of 48 lbs
Bacon $1 pr lb
Pork, net, 60 00 per 100 lbs
" gross. 50 00 pr 100 lbs
Lard 1 00 pr lb
Wheat 5 50 pr bushel of 60 lbs for choice white
Flour 27 00 pr bbl of 196 lbs 1st quality superfine
Wheat Bran 50c pr bushel of 17 lbs
Shorts 75c pr bushel of 22 lbs
Ship Stuff 1 45 pr bushel of 37 lbs
Brown Stuff 95c pr bushel of 28 lbs
Oats, sheaf 2 25 pr 100 lbs
Oats, shelled 1 75 pr bushel of 32 lbs
Rye, clean 3 50 pr bushel of 56 lbs
Peas 3 50 pr bushel measured
Beans 3 50 pr bushel measured
Potatoes, sweet, 4 00 pr bushel measured
" Irish, 2 50 pr bushel measured
Dried Peaches, peeled, 8 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" " unpeeled, 4 50 pr bushel of 38 lbs
" Apples, peeled, 4 00 pr bushel of 28 lbs
Onions 6 00 pr bushel measured
Hay, clean timothy 3 00 pr 100 lbs
Other hay and fodder 2 00 pr 100 lbs
Shucks 1 50 pr 100 lbs
Straw, wheat and rye 1 00 pr 100 lbs
Pasturage, 1st quality near town, pr month 7 00 pr head pr month
" common, near town, pr month 5 00 pr head pr month
" 1st quality, in the country, pr month 5 00 pr head pr month
" common, in the country, pr month 3 00 pr head pr month
Horses, extra fine,
" 1st quality, artillery $500 pr head
" 2d " " $400 "
" 3d " " $300 "
Mules, extra fine
" 1st quality $500 pr head
" 2d " $400 "
Wool, fair, washed 4 00 pr lb
" " unwashed 3 00 pr lb
Salt, dry and clean 22 00 pr bushel of 50 lbs
Soap, hard and dry 40 00 pr 100 lbs
Candles, tallow 1 00 pr lb
Vinegar, cider 80c pr gal
" manufactured 40c pr gal
Whiskey and brandy 8 00 pr gal
Sugar, clarified 1 75 pr lb
" fair brown 1 25 pr lb
" coarse and damp brown 60c pr lb
Molasses 8 50 pr gal
Syrup from Chinese cane 5 00 pr gal
Rice 40c pr lb
Coffee 3 50 pr lb
Tea, green 10 00 pr lb
" black 7 00 pr lb
Iron, good old Railroad 160 00 pr ton
" pig, 1st quality 125 00 pr ton
" " 2d quality 110 00 pr ton
" " 3d quality 100 00 pr ton
" bloom 180 00 pr ton
" Smith's round, bar and plate 380 00 pr ton
Leather, harness 3 50 pr lb
" sole 3 50 pr lb
" upper 3 50 pr lb
Beef Cattle, stall fed 30c pr lb
" " grass fed 25c pr lb
Sheep, fair 25 00 pr head

The following shall be uniform throughout the State:

Army woolen cloth, ¾ yd, 10 oz to the yard 4 50 pr yard
" " " 1½ " 20 " " 9 00 pr yard
Flannel, ¾ yd, 8 oz to the yard 3 60
Cotton shirting, ¾ yd, 4½ yds to the pound 50c pr yd
" ⅞ yd, 3¾ yds " 60c pr yd
Cotton sheeting, 4-4 yd, 3 yds " 70c pr yd
" osnaburg, ¾ yd, 6 oz to the yard 75c pr yd
" osnaburg, ⅞ yd, 8 oz " 60c pr yd
" drills, ⅞ yd, 3 yards to the pound 80c pr yd
" shirting, stripes, 3 yds " 80c pr yd
" tent cloths, 10 oz to the yard 1 00 pr yd
" yarn 1 50 pr lb
" raw 50c pr lb
Army shoes 10 00 pr pair
Shoe thread 6 00 pr lb
Wool socks 1 00 pr pair
Hire of labor, teams, wagons and drivers, &c
Baling long forage 50c pr 100 lbs
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by Gov't 5c pr bushel
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner 12 00 pr day
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't 6 00 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations by owner $15 pr day
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't 7 50 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by owner $18 pr day
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon & driver, rations by Gov't $9 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 2 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't 1 25 pr day
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner 47 00 pr month
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't 22 00 pr month
Lumber 45 00 pr 1000 feet
Timber 30 00 pr 1000 feet
Wool Hats 5 00 each
Quinine 45 00 per oz

We, the Commissioners of the State, do again earnestly call upon all who would support the government of their own choice in this its life struggle for liberty, to come forward at once, with all they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now beset with many difficulties and dangers, and to cease this war of extortion against their own country, which is disgraceful to its citizens, and threatening to our success.

R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
M. K. BURGWYN,
Com. of appraisement for N. C.

. New corn shall be 15 per cent. less than the above prices until the 15th of November next.

Oct. 1, 1863. 71*3w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, vs. Arch'd McRimmon, John McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jno. McRimmon and Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Christian McRimmon, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Murdoch McRae, Executor of the Will of Joseph McRimmon, deceased, and Daniel McLeod, Executor of the Will of Neill McRimmon, deceased, against Arch'd McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McCallum and his wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

Daniel Watson, Adm'r of Jennett Watson, dec'd, vs. Murdoch McKenzie, Nancy McKenzie, Arch'd Watson, John H. Watson, Alex. M. Watson, Jas. S. Watson, Nathaniel S. Watson, Prisallah M. Watson, John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McKenzie, John Wilkinson and wife Margaret, John H. Watson, Alex. M. Watson and Jas. S. Watson, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August A. D. 1863.

63*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Neill McDugald, James J. McDugald, Exr's, vs. Henry Magnee.

Original Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Magnee, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him and the property levied upon be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's Attachment.

Witness, John W. Baker, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September A. D., 1862.

63*6tpd] JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.